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Selections.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Our readers will hardly expect us to lay before them a message which has already been before the country for a week, and many of them will hardly thank us for occupying any room with it. We copy, however, so much of it as relates to the causes of the Mexican war. So extraordinary a document should be on file in an anti-slavery paper:

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The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the United States. On the contrary, all honourable means were resorted to, to avert it. After years of endurance of aggravated and unredressed wrongs on our part, Mexico, in violation of solemn treaty stipulations, and of every principle of justice recognized by civilized nations, commenced hostilities; and thus, by her own act, forced the war upon us. Long before the advance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, we had ample cause of war against Mexico; and had the United States resorted to this extremity, we might have appealed to the whole civilized world for the justice of our cause.

I deem it to be my duty to present to you, on the present occasion, a condensed review of the injuries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its commencement. This is rendered the more necessary because of the misapprehensions which have to some extent prevailed as to its origin and true character. The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated, not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and to protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus give them "aid and comfort."

It is a source of national pride and exultation, that the great body of our people have thrown no such obstacles in the way of the Government in prosecuting the war successfully, but have shown themselves to be eminently patriotic, and ready to vindicate their country's honour and interests at any sacrifice. The alacrity and promptness with which our volunteer forces rushed to the field on their country's call prove not only their patriotism, but their deep conviction that our cause is just.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico almost ever since she became an independent power, and the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized nations. There is reason to believe that if these wrongs had been resented and resisted in the first instance, the present war might have been avoided. One outrage, however, permitted to pass with impunity, almost necessarily encouraged the perpetration of another, until at last Mexico seemed to attribute to weakness and indecision on our part a forbearance which was the offspring of magnanimity, and of a sincere desire to preserve friendly relations with a sister republic.

Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence, which the United States were the first among the nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insult and spoliation, which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels seized, and our flag insulted in her ports. If money was wanted, the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource; and if, to accomplish their purposes, it became necessary to imprison the owners, captains, and crews, it was done. Rulers superseded rulers in Mexico, in rapid succession, but still there was no change in this system of depredation. The Government of the United States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its citizens, but these were answered by the perpetration of new outrages. Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most solemn forms were postponed or evaded. The files and records of the Department of State contain conclusive proofs of numerous lawless acts perpetrated upon the property and persons of our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our national flag. The interposition of our Government to obtain redress was again and again invoked, under circumstances which no nation ought to disregard.

It was hoped that these outrages would cease, and that Mexico would be restrained by the laws which regulate the conduct of civilized nations in their intercourse with each other, after the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, of the 5th of April, 1841, was concluded between the two republics; but this hope soon proved to be vain. The course of seizure and confiscation of the property of our citizens, the violation of their persons and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to that time, were scarcely suspended for even a brief period, although the treaty so clearly defines the rights and duties of the respective parties that it is impossible to misunderstand or mistake them. In less than seven years after the conclusion of that treaty our grievances had become so intolerable that, in the opinion of President Jackson, they should no longer be endured. In his message to Congress in February, 1837, he presented them to the consideration of that body, and declared that, "The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this Government and people, by the late extraordinary Mexican Minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations, immediate war." In a spirit of kindness and forbearance, however, he recommended reprisals as a milder mode of redress. He declared that war should not be used as a remedy "by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honourably avoided," and added, "it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction, if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end I recommend that an act be passed, authorizing reprisals and the use of the naval force of the United States, by the Executive, against Mexico, to enforce them in the event of a refusal by the Mexican Government to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico."

Committees of both houses of Congress, to which this message of the President was referred, fully sustained his views of the character of the wrongs which we had suffered from Mexico, and recommended that another demand for redress should be made before authorizing war or reprisals. The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, in their report, say: "After such a demand, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican Government, we may appeal to all nations, not only for the equity and moderation with which we shall have acted towards a sister republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, either by actual war or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress, at the commencement of the next session, in a clear and distinct form; and the committee cannot doubt but that such measures will be immediately adopted as may be necessary to vindicate the honour of the country, and insure ample reparation to our injured citizens."

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, made a similar recommendation. In their report, they say that they "fully concur with the President, that ample cause exists for taking redress into our own hands, and believe that we should be justified in the opinion of other nations for taking such a step. But they are willing to try the experiment of another demand, made in the most solemn form, upon the justice of the Mexican Government, before any farther proceedings are adopted."

No difference of opinion upon the subject is believed to have existed in Congress at that time; the Executive and legislative departments concurred; and yet such has been our forbearance, and desire to preserve peace with Mexico, that the wrongs of which we then complained, and which gave rise to these solemn proceedings, not only remain unredressed to this day, but additional causes of complaint, of an aggravated character, have ever since been accumulating.

Shortly after these proceedings, a special messenger was despatched to Mexico, to make a final demand for redress; and on the twentieth of July, 1837, the demand was made. The reply of the Mexican Government bears date on the twenty-ninth of the same month and contains assurances of the "anxious wish" of the Mexican Government "not to delay the moment of that final and equitable adjustment which is to terminate the existing difficulties between the two Governments;" that "nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equitable determination of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American Government;" that the "Mexican Government would adopt as the only guides for its conduct, the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations imposed by international law, and the religious faith of treaties;" and that "whatever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be done." The assurance was farther given, that the decision of the Mexican Government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded, should be communicated to the Government of the United States by the Mexican Minister at Washington.

These solemn assurances, in answer to our demand for redress, were disregarded. By making them, however, Mexico obtained farther delay. President Van Buren, in his annual message to Congress, of the fifth of December, 1837, states that, "although the larger number" of our demands for redress, and "many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican Government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican Minister;" and that "to not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favourably considered, and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican Government." President Van Buren, believing that it would be vain to make any farther attempt to obtain redress by the ordinary means within the power of the Executive, communicated this opinion to Congress, in the message referred to, in which he said: "On a careful and deliberate examination of the contents," (of the correspondence with the Mexican Government,) "and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject as it now stands, to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress." Had the United States at that time adopted compulsory measures, and taken redress into their own hands, all our difficulties with Mexico would probably have been long since adjusted, and the existing war have been averted. Magnanimity and moderation on our part, only had the effect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them the more embarrassing. That such measures of redress, under similar provocations, committed by any of the powerful nations of Europe, would have been promptly resorted to by the United States, cannot be doubted. The national honour, and the preservation of the national character throughout the world, as well as our own self-respect, and the protection due to our own citizens, would have rendered such a resort indispensable. The history of no civilized nation in modern times has presented within so brief a period so many wanton attacks upon the honour of its flag, and upon the property and persons of its citizens, as had at that time been borne by the United States from the Mexican authorities and people. But Mexico was a sister republic, on the North American continent, occupying a territory contiguous to our own, and was in a feeble and distracted condition; and these considerations, it is presumed, induced Congress to forbear still longer.

Instead of taking redress into our own hands, a new negotiation was entered upon with fair promises on the part of Mexico, but with the real purpose as the event has proved, of indefinitely postponing the reparation which we demanded, and which was so justly due. This negotiation, after more than a year's delay, resulted in the Convention of the 11th of April, 1839, "for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the Government of the Mexican Republic." The joint Board of Commissioners created by this Convention to examine and decide upon these claims was not organized until the month of August, 1840, and under the terms of the Convention they were to terminate their duties within eighteen months from that time. Four of the eighteen months were consumed in preliminary discussions on frivolous and dilatory points raised by the Mexican Commissioners; and it was not until the month of December, 1840, that they commenced the examination of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico. Fourteen months only remained to examine and decide upon these numerous and complicated cases. In the month of February, 1842, the term of the commission expired, leaving many claims undisposed of, for want of time. The claims which were allowed by the Board, and by the umpire authorized by the Convention to decide in case of disagreement between the Mexican and American commissioners, amounted to two millions twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents. There were pending before the umpire when the commission expired, additional claims which had been examined and awarded by the American commissioners, and had not been allowed by the Mexican commissioners, amounting to nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, upon which he did not decide, alleging that his authority had ceased with the termination of the joint commission. Besides these claims, there were others of American citizens, amounting to three million three hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and five cents, which had been submitted to the Board, and upon which they had not time to decide before their final adjournment.

The sum of two million twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, which had been awarded to the claimants, was a liquidated and ascertained debt due by Mexico, about which there could be no dispute, and which she was bound to pay, according to the terms of the Convention. Soon after the final awards for this amount had been made, the Mexican Government asked for a postponement of the time for making payment, alleging that it would be inconvenient to make the payment at the time stipulated. In the spirit of forbearing kindness towards a sister republic, which Mexico has so long abused, the United States promptly complied with her request. A second Convention was accordingly concluded between the two Governments on the thirtieth of January, 1843, which upon its face declares that "this new arrangement is entered into for the accommodation of Mexico." By the terms of this Convention, all the interest due on the awards which had been made in favour of the claimants under the Convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, was to be paid to them on the thirtieth of April, 1843, and "the principal of the said awards, and the interest accruing thereon," was stipulated to "be paid in five years, in equal instalments every three months." Notwithstanding this new Convention was entered into at the request of Mexico, and for the purpose of relieving her from embarrassment, the claimants have only received the interest due on the thirtieth of April, 1843, and three of the twenty instalments. Although the payment of the sum thus liquidated, and confessedly due by Mexico to our citizens as indemnity for acknowledged acts of outrage and wrong, was secured by treaty, the obligations of which are ever held sacred by all just nations, yet Mexico has violated this solemn engagement by failing and refusing to make the payment. The two instalments due in April, and July, 1844, under the peculiar circumstances connected with them, have been assumed by the United States and discharged to the claimants, but they are still due by Mexico. But this is not all of which we have just cause of complaint. To provide a remedy for the claimants whose cases were not decided by the joint commission under the Convention of April the 11th, 1839, it was expressly stipulated by the sixth article of the Convention of the 30th of January, 1843, that "a new Convention shall be entered into for the settlement of all claims of the Government and citizens of the United States against the Republic of Mexico, which were not finally decided by the late commission, which met in the city of Washington, and of all claims of the Government and citizens of Mexico against the United States."

In conformity with this stipulation, a third Convention was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, by which provision was made for ascertaining and paying these claims. In January, 1844, this Convention was ratified by the Senate of the United States with two amendments, which were manifestly reasonable in their character. Upon a reference of the amendments proposed to the Government of Mexico, the same evasions, difficulties, and delays were interposed which have so long marked the policy of that Government toward the United States. It has not even yet decided whether it would or would not accede to them, although the subject has been repeatedly pressed upon its consideration.

Mexico has thus violated a second time the faith of treaties, by failing or refusing to carry into effect the sixth article of the Convention of January, 1843.

Such is the history of the wrongs which we have suffered and patiently endured from Mexico through a long series of years. So far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuries and insults we had borne, a great aggravation of them consists in the fact, that while the United States, anxious to preserve a good understanding with Mexico, have been constantly, but vainly, employed in seeking redress for past wrongs, new outrages were constantly occurring, which have continued to increase our causes of complaint, and to swell the amount of our demands. While the citizens of the United States were conducting a lawful commerce with Mexico under the guaranty of a treaty of "amity, commerce, and navigation," many of them have suffered all the injuries which would have resulted from open war. This treaty, instead of affording protection to our citizens, has been the means of inviting them into the ports of Mexico, that they might be, as they have been in numerous instances, plundered of their property and deprived of their personal liberty if they dared insist on their rights. Had the unlawful seizures of American property, and the violation of personal liberty of our citizens, to say nothing of the insults to our flag, which have occurred in the ports of Mexico, taken place on the high seas, they would themselves long since have constituted a state of actual war between the two countries. In so long suffering Mexico to violate her most solemn treaty obligations, plunder our citizens of their property, and imprison their persons without affording them any redress, we have failed to perform one of the first and highest duties which every Government owes to its citizens; and the consequence has been that many of them have been reduced from a state of affluence to bankruptcy. The proud name of American citizen, which ought to protect all who bear it, from insult and injury throughout the world, has afforded no such protection to our citizens in Mexico. We had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities. But even then we forbore to take redress into our own hands, until Mexico herself became the aggressor by invading our soil in hostile array, and shedding the blood of our citizens.

Such are the grave causes of complaint on the part of the United States against Mexico—causes which existed long before the annexation of Texas to the American Union; and yet, animated by the love of peace and a magnanimous moderation, we did not adopt those measures of redress which, under such circumstances, are the justified resort of injured nations.

The annexation of Texas to the United States constituted no just cause of offence to Mexico. The pretext that it did so is wholly inconsistent, and irreconcilable with well authenticated facts connected with the revolution by which Texas became independent of Mexico. That this may be the more manifest, it may be proper to advert to the causes and to the history of the principal events of that revolution.

Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by France in the year 1803. In the year 1819, the United States, by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas; and Mexico, by the revolution which separated her from Spain, and rendered her an independent nation, succeeded to the rights of the mother-country over this territory. In the year 1824, Mexico established a Federal Constitution, under which the Mexican Republic was composed of a number of sovereign States, confederated together in a Federal Union similar to our own. Each of these States had its own Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, and, for all except federal purposes, was as independent of the General Government, and that of the other States, as is Pennsylvania or Virginia under our Constitution. Texas and Coahuila united and formed one of these Mexican States. The State Constitution which they adopted, and which was approved by the Mexican confederacy, asserted that they were "free and independent of the other Mexican United States, and of every other power and dominion whatsoever;" and proclaimed the great principle of human liberty, that "the sovereignty of the State resides originally and essentially in the general mass of the individuals who compose it." To the Government under this Constitution, as well as to that under the Federal Constitution, the people of Texas owed allegiance.

Emigrants from foreign countries, including the United States, were invited by the colonization laws of the State and of the Federal Government to settle in Texas. Advantageous terms were offered to induce them to leave their own country and become Mexican citizens. This invitation was accepted by many of our citizens, in the full faith that in their new home they would be governed by laws enacted by representatives elected by themselves, and that their lives, liberty, and property would be protected by constitutional guaranties similar to those which existed in the republic they had left. Under a Government thus organized they continued until the year 1835, when a military revolution broke out in the city of Mexico, which entirely subverted the Federal and State Constitutions, and placed a military dictator over the head of the Government.

By a sweeping decree of a Congress subservient to the will of the dictator, the several State Constitutions were abolished, and the States themselves converted into mere departments of the Central Government. The people of Texas were unwilling to submit to this usurpation. Resistance to such tyranny became a high duty. Texas was fully absolved from all allegiance to the Central Government of Mexico from the moment that Government had abolished her State Constitution, and in its place substituted an arbitrary and despotic Central Government.

Such were the principal causes of the Texan revolution. The people of Texas at once determined upon resistance, and flew to arms. In the midst of these important and exciting events, however, they did not omit to place their liberties upon a secure and permanent foundation. They elected members to a Convention, who, in the month of March, 1836, issued a formal declaration that their "political connection with the Mexican nation had forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a FREE, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations."—They also adopted for their government a liberal republican Constitution. About the same time, Santa Anna, then the dictator of Mexico, invaded Texas with a numerous army for the purpose of subduing her people, and enforcing obedience to his arbitrary and despotic Government. On the 21st of April, 1836, he was met by the Texan citizen soldiers, and on that day was achieved by them the memorable victory of San Jacinto, by which they conquered their independence. Considering the numbers engaged on the respective sides, history does not record a more brilliant achievement. Santa Anna himself was among the captives.

In the month of May, 1836, Santa Anna acknowledged, by a treaty with the Texan authorities, in the most solemn form, "the full, entire, and perfect independence of the Republic of Texas." It is true he was then a prisoner of war, but it is equally true that he had failed to re-conquer Texas, and had met with signal defeat; that his authority had not been revoked, and that by virtue of this treaty he obtained his personal release. By it hostilities were suspended, and the army which had invaded Texas under his command returned in pursuance of this arrangement, unmolested, to Mexico.

From the day that the battle of San Jacinto was fought until the present hour, Mexico has never possessed the power to reconquer Texas. In the language of the Secretary of State of the United States, in a dispatch to our Minister in Mexico, under date of the 8th of July, 1842, "Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider, Texas as having been at all times since 1835, and as still continuing, a rebellious province; but the world has been obliged to take a very different view of the matter. From the time of the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same external signs of national independence as Mexico herself, and with quite as much stability of Government. Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal powers of the world, no hostile foot finding rest within her territory for six or seven years, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any farther attempt to reestablish her own authority over that territory, it cannot but be surprising to find M. de Bocanegra" (the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico) "complaining that for that whole period citizens of the United States, or its Government, have been favouring the rebels of Texas, and supplying them with vessels, ammunition, and money, as if the war for the reduction of the province of Texas had been constantly prosecuted by Mexico, and her success prevented by these influences from abroad." In the same dispatch the Secretary of State affirms that "since eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the United States have regarded Texas as an independent sovereignty, as much as Mexico; and that trade and commerce with citizens of a Government at war with Mexico cannot, on that account, be regarded as an intercourse by which assistance and succor are given to Mexican rebels. The whole current of Mr. de Bocanegra's remarks runs in the same direction as if the independence of Texas had not been acknowledged. It has been acknowledged—it was acknowledged in 1837, against the remonstrance and protest of Mexico; and most of the acts, of any importance, of which Mr. de Bocanegra complains, flow necessarily from that recognition. He speaks of Texas as still being "an integral part of the territory of the Mexican republic;" but he cannot but understand that the United States do not so regard it. The real complaint of Mexico, therefore, is in substance, neither more nor less than a complaint against the recognition of Texan independence. It may be thought rather late to repeat that complaint, and not quite just to confine it to the United States, to the exemption of England, France, and Belgium, unless the United States, having been the first to acknowledge the independence of Mexico herself, are to be blamed for setting an example for the recognition of that of Texas." And he added, that "the Constitution, public treaties, and the laws, oblige the President to regard Texas as an independent State, and its territory as no part of the territory of Mexico." Texas had been an independent State, with an organized Government, defying the power of Mexico to overthrow or reconquer her, for more than ten years before Mexico commenced the present war against the United States. Texas had given such evidence to the world of her ability to maintain her separate existence as an independent nation, that she had been formally recognized as such, not only by the United States, but by several of the principal powers of Europe. These powers had entered into treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation with her. They had received and accredited her Ministers and other diplomatic agents at their respective courts, and they had commissioned ministers and diplomatic agents on their part to the Government of Texas. If Mexico, notwithstanding all this, and her utter inability to reconquer Texas, still stubbornly refused to recognize her as an independent nation, she was none the less so on that account. Mexico herself had been recognized as an independent nation by the United States, and by other powers, many years before Spain, of which, before her revolution, she had been a colony, would agree to recognize her as such, and yet Mexico was at that time, in the estimation of the civilized world, and in fact, none the less an independent power because Spain still claimed her as a colony. If Spain had continued until the present period to assert that Mexico was one of her colonies, in rebellion against her, this would not have made her so, or changed the fact of her independent existence. Texas, at the period of her annexation to the United States, bore the same relation to Mexico that Mexico had borne to Spain for many years before Spain acknowledged her independence, with this important difference—that, before the annexation of Texas to the United States was consummated, Mexico herself, by a formal act of her Government, had acknowledged the independence of Texas as a nation. It is true, that in the act of recognition she prescribed a condition, which she had no power or authority to impose, that Texas should not annex herself to any other power; but this could not detract in any degree from the recognition which Mexico then made of her actual independence. Upon this plain statement of facts, it is absurd for Mexico to allege as a pretext for commencing hostilities against the United States, that Texas is still a part of her territory.

But there are those who, conceding all this to be true, assume the ground that the true western boundary of Texas is the Nueces, instead of the Rio Grande; and that, therefore, in marching our army to the east bank of the latter river, we passed the Texan line, and invaded the territory of Mexico. A simple statement of facts, known to exist, will conclusively refute such an assumption. Texas, as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, had been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo. This fact is established by the authority of our most eminent statesmen at a period when the question was as well if not better understood than it is at present. During Mr. Jefferson's administration, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, who had been sent on a special mission to Madrid, charged, among other things, with the adjustment of boundary between the two countries, in a note addressed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of the 28th of January, 1805, assert that the boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded to the United States by France, "are the river Perdido, on the east, and the river Bravo on the west;" and they add, that "the facts and principles which justify this conclusion are so satisfactory to our Government as to convince it that the United States have not a better right to the island of New-Orleans, under the cession referred to, than they have to the whole district of territory which is above described."

Down to the conclusion of the Florida treaty, in February, 1819, by which this territory was ceded to Spain, the United States asserted and maintained their territorial rights to this extent. In the month of June, 1818, during Mr. Monroe's administration, information having been received that a number of foreign adventurers had arrived at Galveston, with the avowed determination of forming a settlement in that vicinity, a special messenger was despatched by the Government of the United States, with instructions from the Secretary of State to warn them to desist, should they be found there, "or any other place north of the Rio Bravo, and within the territory claimed by the United States." He was instructed, should they be found in the country north of that river, to make known to them "the surprise with which the President has seen possession thus taken, without authority from the United States, of a place within their territorial limits, and upon which no lawful settlement can be made without their sanction." He was instructed to call upon them to "avow under what national authority they profess to act," and to give them due warning "that the place is within the United States, who will suffer no permanent settlement to be made there, under any authority other than their own." As late as the 8th of July, 1842, the Secretary of State of the United States, in a note addressed to our Minister in Mexico, maintains that by the Florida treaty of 1819, the territory as far west as the Rio Grande was confirmed to Spain. In the note he states that "by the treaty of the 22d of February, 1819, between the United States and Spain, the Sabine was adopted as the line of boundary between the two powers. Up to that period, no considerable colonization had been effected in Texas; but the territory between the Sabine and the Rio Grande being confirmed to Spain by the treaty, applications were made to that power for grants of land, and such grants, or permissions of settlement, were in fact made by the Spanish authorities in favor of citizens of the United States proposing to emigrate to Texas in numerous families, before the Declaration of Independence by Mexico."

The Texas which was ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty of 1819, embraced all the country now claimed by the State of Texas between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. The republic of Texas always claimed this river as her western boundary, and in her treaty made with Santa Anna, in May, 1836, he recognized it as such. By the Constitution which Texas adopted in March, 1836, senatorial and representative districts were organized, extending west of the Nueces. The Congress of Texas, on the 19th of December, 1836, passed "An act to define the boundaries of the republic of Texas," in which they declared the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source to be their boundary, and by the said act they extended their "civil and political jurisdiction" over the country up to that boundary. During a period of more than nine years which intervened between the adoption of her Constitution and her annexation as one of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants west of the Nueces. She organized and defined the limits of counties extending to the Rio Grande. She established courts of justice, and extended her judicial system over the territory. She established a custom-house and collected duties, and also post-offices and post-roads, in it. She established a land office, and issued numerous grants for land, within its limits. A Senator and a Representative residing in it were elected to the Congress of the republic, and served as such before the act of Annexation took place. In both the Congress and the Convention of Texas, which gave their assent to the terms of annexation to the United States, proposed by our Congress, were representatives residing west of the Nueces, who took part in the act of Annexation itself. This was the Texas, which, by the act of our Congress of the 29th of December, 1845, was admitted as one of the States of our Union. That the Congress of the United States understood the State of Texas which they admitted into the Union, to extend beyond the Nueces, is apparent from the fact, that on the 31st of December, 1845, only two days after the act of admission, they passed a law "to establish a collection district in the State of Texas," by which they created a port of delivery at Corpus Christi, situated west of the Nueces, and being at the same point at which the Texas custom-house, under the laws of that Republic, had been located, and directed that a surveyor to collect the revenue should be appointed for that port by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. A surveyor was accordingly nominated, and confirmed by the Senate, and has been ever since in the performance of his duties. All these acts of the republic of Texas, and of our Congress, preceded the orders for the advance of our army to the east bank of the Rio Grande. Subsequently, Congress passed an act "establishing certain post-routes," extending west of the Nueces. The country west of that river now constitutes a part of one of the Congressional districts of Texas, and is represented in the House of Representatives. The Senators from that State were chosen by a Legislature in which the country west of that river was represented. In view of all these facts, it is difficult to conceive upon what ground it can be maintained, that, in occupying the country west of the Nueces with our army, with a view solely to its security and defence, we invaded the territory of Mexico. But it would have been still more difficult to justify the Executive, whose duty it is to see that the laws be faithfully executed, if, in the face of all these proceedings, both of the Congress of Texas, and of the United States, he had assumed the responsibility of yielding up the territory west of the Nueces to Mexico, or of refusing to protect and defend this territory and its inhabitants, including Corpus Christi as well as the remainder of Texas, against the threatened Mexican invasion.

But Mexico herself has never placed the war which she has waged upon the ground that our army occupied the intermediate territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Her refuted pretensions that Texas was not an independent State, but a rebellious province, was obstinately persevered in; and her avowed purpose in commencing war with the United States was to reconquer Texas, and restore Mexican authority over the whole territory—not to the Nueces only, but to the Sabine. In view of the proclaimed menaces of Mexico to this effect, I deemed it my duty, as a measure of precaution and defence, to order our army to occupy a position on our frontier as a military post, from which our troops could best resist and repel any attempted invasion which Mexico might make.

Our army had occupied a position at Corpus Christi, west of the Nueces, as early as August, 1845, without complaint from any quarter. Had the Nueces been regarded as the true western boundary of Texas, that boundary had been passed by our army many months before it advanced to the eastern bank of the Rio Grande. In my annual message of December last, I informed Congress, that upon the invitation of both the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had deemed it proper to order a strong squadron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas, to protect and defend the inhabitants against the menaced invasion of Mexico. In that message, I informed Congress that the moment the terms of Annexation offered by the United States were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own country as to make it our duty to afford such protection and defence; and that for that purpose, our squadron had been ordered to the Gulf, and our army to "take a position between the Nueces and the Del Norte," or Rio Grande, and "to repel any invasion of the Texan territory, which might be attempted by the Mexican forces."

It was deemed proper to issue this order, because, soon after the President of Texas, in April, 1845, had issued a proclamation convening the Congress of that republic, for the purpose of submitting to that body the terms of Annexation proposed by the United States, the Government of Mexico made serious threats of invading the Texan territory.

These threats became more imposing as it became more apparent, in the progress of the question, that the people of Texas would decide in favour of accepting the terms of Annexation; and finally they had assumed such a formidable character, as to induce both the Congress and Convention of Texas, to request that a military force should be sent by the United States into her territory, for the purpose of protecting and defending her against the threatened invasion. It would have been a violation of good faith towards the people of Texas, to have refused to afford the aid which they desired against a threatened invasion, to which they had been exposed by their free determination to annex themselves to our Union, in compliance with the overture made to them by the joint resolution of our Congress.

Accordingly, a portion of the army was ordered to advance into Texas. Corpus Christi was the position selected by Gen. Taylor. He encamped at that place in August, 1845, and the army remained in that position until the eleventh of March, 1846, when it moved westward, and on the twenty-eighth of that month, reached the east bank of the Rio Grande, opposite to Matamoras. This movement was made in pursuance of orders from the War Department, issued on the thirtieth of January, 1846. Before these orders were issued, the dispatch of our Minister in Mexico, transmitting the decision of the Council of Government, advising that he should not be received, and also the dispatch of our Consul residing in the city of Mexico—the former bearing date on the 17th, and the latter on the 18th of December, 1845, copies of both of which accompanied my message to Congress of the 11th of May last—were received at the Department of State. These communications rendered it highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that our Minister would not be received by the Government of General Herrera. It was also well known that little hope could be entertained of a different result from General Paredes, in case the revolutionary movement which he was prosecuting should prove successful, as was highly probable. The partisans of Paredes, as our Minister, in the despatch referred to, states, breathed the fiercest hostility against the United States, denounced the proposed negotiation as treason, and openly called upon the troops and the people to put down the Government of Herrera by force. The re-conquest of Texas, and war with the United States, were openly threatened. These were the circumstances existing, when it was deemed proper to order the army, under the command of General Taylor, to advance to the western frontier of Texas, and occupy a position on or near the Rio Grande.

The apprehensions of a contemplated Mexican invasion have been since fully justified by the event. The determination of Mexico to rush into hostilities with the United States, was afterward manifested from the whole tenor of the note of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to our Minister, bearing date on the 12th of March, 1846. Paredes had then revolutionized the Government, and his Minister, after referring to the resolution for the Annexation of Texas, which had been adopted by Congress in March, 1845, proceeds to declare that, "a fact such as this, or, to speak with greater exactness, so notable an act of usurpation, created an imperious necessity that Mexico, for her own honour, should repel it with proper firmness and dignity. The Supreme Government had beforehand declared that it would look upon such an act as a *casus belli*; and, as a consequence of this declaration, negotiation was, by its very nature, at an end, and war was the only recourse of the Mexican Government."

It appears, also, that on the 4th of April following, General Paredes, through the Minister of War, issued orders to the Mexican General in command on the Texan frontier, to "attack" our army "by every means which war permits." To this, Gen. Paredes had been pledged to the army and people of Mexico during the military revolution which brought him into power. On the 18th of April, 1846, Gen. Paredes addressed a letter to the commander on that frontier, in which he stated to him, "At the present date I suppose you at the head of that valiant army, either fighting already, or preparing for the operations of a campaign;" and "supposing you already on the theatre of operations, and with all the forces assembled, it is indispensable that hostilities be commenced, yourself taking the initiative against the enemy."

The movement of our army to the Rio Grande was made by the commanding General under positive orders to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico, or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between the two countries as peaceful, unless Mexico should declare war, or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war; and these orders he faithfully executed. While occupying his position on the east bank of the Rio Grande, within the limits of Texas, then recently admitted as one of the States of our Union, the commanding General of the Mexican forces, who, in pursuance of the orders of his Government, had collected a large army on the opposite shore of the Rio Grande, crossed the river, invaded our territory, and commenced hostilities by attacking our forces.

Thus, after all the injuries which we had received and borne from Mexico, and after she had insultingly rejected a minister sent to her on a mission of peace, and whom she had solemnly agreed to receive she consummated her long course of outrage against our country, by commencing an offensive war, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

The United States never attempted to acquire Texas by conquest. On the contrary, at an early period after the people of Texas had achieved their independence, they sought to be annexed to the United States. At a general election, in September, 1836, they decided with great unanimity in favour of "Annexation;" and in November following, the Congress of the republic authorized the appointment of a Minister to bear their request to this Government. This Government, however, having remained neutral between Texas and Mexico during the war between them, and considering it due to the honour of our country, and our fair fame among the nations of the earth, that we should not at this early period consent to Annexation, nor until it should be manifest to the whole world that the re-conquest of Texas by Mexico was impossible, refused to accede to the overtures made by Texas. On the 12th of April, 1844, and after more than seven years had elapsed since Texas had established her independence, a treaty was concluded for the annexation of that republic to the United States, which was rejected by the Senate. Finally, on the first of March, 1845, Congress passed a joint resolution for annexing her to the United States, upon certain preliminary conditions, to which her assent was required. The solemnities which characterized the deliberations and conduct of the Government and people of Texas on the deeply interesting questions presented by these resolutions, are known to the world. The Congress, the Executive, and the people of Texas, in a Convention elected for that purpose, accepted with great unanimity the proposed terms of Annexation; and thus consummated on her part the great act of restoring to our Federal Union a vast territory which had been ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty, more than a quarter of a century before.

After the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States had been passed by our Congress, the Mexican Minister at Washington addressed a note to the Secretary of State, bearing date on the 6th of March, 1845, protesting against it as "an act of aggression, the most unjust which can be found recorded in the annals of modern history; namely, that of despoiling a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable portion of her territory;" and protesting against the resolution of annexation, as being an act "whereby the province of Texas, an integral portion of the Mexican territory, is agreed and admitted into the American Union;" and he announced that, as a consequence, his mission to the United States had terminated, and demanded his passports which were granted. It was upon the absurd pretext made by Mexico, (herself indebted for her independence to a successful revolution,) that the republic of Texas still continued to be, notwithstanding all that had passed, a province of Mexico, that this step was taken by the Mexican Minister.

Every honourable effort has been used by me to avoid the war which followed, but all have proved vain. All our attempts to preserve peace have been met by insult and resistance on the part of Mexico. My efforts to this end commenced in the note of the Secretary of State of the 10th of March, 1845, in answer to that of the Mexican Minister. While declining to re-open a discussion which had already been exhausted, and proving again what was known to the whole world, that Texas had long since achieved her independence, the Secretary of State expressed the regret of this Government that Mexico should have taken offence at the resolution of Annexation passed by Congress, and gave assurance that our "most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the amicable adjustment of every cause of complaint between the two Governments, and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister republics."

That I have acted in the spirit [illegible] assurance, will appear from the events which [illegible] since occurred. Notwithstanding Mexico [illegible] terminated all diplomatic intercourse [illegible] the United States, and ought, therefore, to have [illegible] the first to ask for its resumption, yet, waving all ceremony, I embraced the earliest favourable opportunity "to ascertain from the Mexican Government whether they would receive an envoy from the United States entrusted with full power to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Governments." In September, 1845, I believed the propitious moment for such an overture had arrived. Texas, by the enthusiastic and almost unanimous will of her people, had pronounced in favour of Annexation. Mexico herself had agreed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, subject to a condition, it is true, which she had no right to impose and no power to enforce. The last lingering hope of Mexico, if she still could have retained any, that Texas would ever again become one of her provinces, must have been abandoned.

The Consul of the United States at the city of Mexico was, therefore, instructed by the Secretary of State, on the 15th of September, 1845, to make the inquiry of the Mexican Government. The inquiry was made, and on the 15th of October, 1845, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Government, in a note addressed to our Consul, gave a favourable response, requesting, at the same time, that our naval force might be withdrawn from Vera Cruz while negotiations should be pending. Upon the receipt of this note, our naval force was promptly withdrawn from Vera Cruz. A Minister was immediately appointed, and departed to Mexico. Everything bore a promising aspect for a speedy and peaceful adjustment of all our difficulties. At the date of my annual message to Congress, in December last, no doubt was entertained but that he would be received by the Mexican Government, and the hope was cherished that all cause of misunderstanding between the two countries would be speedily removed. In the confident hope that such would be the result of his mission, I informed Congress that I forebore at that time to "recommend such ulterior measures of redress for the wrongs and injuries we had so long borne, as it would have been proper to make, had no such negotiation been instituted." To my surprise and regret, the Mexican Government, though solemnly pledged to do so upon the arrival of our Minister in Mexico, refused to receive and accredit him. When he reached Vera Cruz, on the 30th of November, 1845, he found that the aspect of affairs had undergone an unhappy change. The Government of General Herrera, who was at that time President of the republic, was tottering to its fall. General Paredes (a military leader) had manifested his determination to overthrow the Government of Herrera, by a military revolution; and one of the principal means which he employed to effect his purpose, and render the Government of Herrera odious to the army and people of Mexico, was by loudly condemning its determination to receive a Minister of peace from the United States, alleging that it was the intention of Herrera, by a treaty with the United States, to dismember the territory of Mexico, by ceding away the Department of Texas.

The Government of Herrera is believed to have been well disposed to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties; but, probably alarmed for his own security, and in order to ward off the danger of the revolution led by Paredes, violated its solemn agreement, refused to receive, or accredit our Minister; and this, although informed that he had been invested with full power to adjust all questions in dispute between the two Governments.—Among the frivolous pretexts for this refusal, the principal one was, that our Minister had not gone upon a special mission, confined to the question of Texas alone, leaving all the outrages upon our flag and our citizens unredressed.

The Mexican Government well knew that both national honour and the protection due to our citizens, imperatively required that the two questions of boundary and indemnity should be treated of together, as naturally and inseparably blended; and they ought to have seen that this course was best calculated to enable the United States to extend to them the most liberal justice. On the 20th of December, 1845, Gen. Herrera resigned the Presidency, and yielded up the Government to Gen. Paredes without a struggle. Thus a revolution was accomplished solely by the army commanded by Paredes, and the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military usurper, who was known to be bitterly hostile to the United States.

Although the prospect of a pacific adjustment with the new Government was unpromising, from the known hostility of its head to the United States, yet, determined that nothing should be left undone on our part to restore friendly relations between the two countries, our Minister was instructed to present his credentials to the new Government, and ask to be accredited by it in the diplomatic character in which he had been commissioned.—These instructions he executed by his note of the 1st of March, 1846, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, but his request was insultingly refused by that Minister in his answer of the 12th of the same month. No alternative remained for our Minister but to demand his passports, and return to the United States.

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From the Practical Christian.

[illegible] ABBY K. FOSTER

Have lately been at Milford, a mile and a half from Hopedale, telling the people many important and Christian truths, which it would be well for them seriously to consider and faithfully to act upon. Their leading object was to convince them that slaveholding is the greatest of sins, and that all are guilty of it, consciously or unconsciously, who vote pro-slavery men into office, or even support the Government of the United States. And they established these positions in a most clear and forcible manner. Still, they probably made but very few converts; for the "cross" of "coming out" from Church and State is too great for many of them to take up. If no *sacrifices* were required—no sacrifices of place, property, or friends—nearly all who have any regard for God or man, would be thorough and practical Anti-Slavery men at once. It *costs* too much to be so now—this is the great difficulty. But how can they pretend to be Christians or republicans, whilst they voluntarily and knowingly sustain Slavery—either individually or governmentally? They can certainly be neither the one nor the other. We hope that our friends Foster did something at Milford to deepen and extend this increasing conviction, and that their labour was not in vain, though they did not thoroughly convert many to radical Christian Anti-Slavery. And we think that such was the case.

But whilst we heartily yield our assent to the *general* principles, positions, arguments, and earnest and uncompromising manner of communicating truth, which distinguish these self-sacrificing friends of the slave, we intend always to bear an emphatic and a strong testimony against the few extravagant expressions and denunciations, which so often neutralize what is really sound and good in their lectures. We sincerely believe that some of these expressions and denunciations are unchristian, and naturally calculated to call out the mobocratic spirit which lies slumbering in the breasts of many of our fellow-men. Some *laugh* at them, some are *violently enraged*, and not a few of their best friends are greatly *grieved*. All believing that no good and much evil results from what we are complaining of, we shall ever be free and independent in the expression of our disapprobation. But we bid them God-speed in their general labours.

W. H. F.

From the London Inquirer.

MR. GARRISON'S DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

We copy from the *Bristol Mercury* of the 8th inst. a short notice of Mr. Garrison's late visit to Liverpool, on his embarkation for the United States, which, we understand, was furnished to the editor by a gentleman who was present on the interesting occasion:—

"WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.—This distinguished man left Liverpool for Boston, in the Acadia steam-ship, on Wednesday last. He dined on the preceding evening at the house of Richard Rathbone, Esq. but returned early to Brown's Hotel, Clayton-square, to meet a number of friends who had come from Glasgow, Dublin, Wexford, Bristol, Wrexham, Sheffield, and other places, to take leave of him, and to discuss future Anti-Slavery proceedings. Messrs. F. Douglass, H. C. Wright, and G. Thompson, were of the number. On the following morning Mr. Garrison was accompanied by the same party, (consisting of about twenty gentlemen and ladies,) to the Acadia, which was at anchor in the Mersey, at a short distance from the town. On the raised deck of this fine steamer his deeply-attached friends surrounded and took a final leave of him. The respect and affection felt for Mr. Garrison by those who are intimately acquainted with his noble devotion to the cause of the slave, his singleness of purpose, his highly conscientious and religious tone of mind, and his kindliness of disposition, border almost upon enthusiasm. He penned the following short adieu while on board the Acadia, and gave it to one of the friends who accompanied him—'Farewell, ye friends of liberty and justice—of God and man! I go, but leave my heart behind me, exhorting you to be faithful to the end, and a glorious victory shall be yours! William Lloyd Garrison, on board of the steamer Acadia, Nov. 4, 1846.' On returning to Liverpool the party re-assembled at Brown's Hotel, and decided upon making vigourous efforts in behalf of the Anti-Slavery League, Frederick Douglass kindly consenting to accompany the secretary, Mr. R. Smith, on an immediate visit to various towns in England, for the promotion of the cause."

The scene, we have the means of knowing, was most impressive, and one that can never be forgotten by those whose privilege it was to witness it. Mr. Garrison's friends were gathered round him, upon the saloon-deck, when the bell sounded for them to leave the Acadia: all pressed his hand with deep emotion, and hastened to the small steamer in which they were to return to Liverpool. As she left the Acadia, Mr. Garrison was seen standing alone upon its lofty deck—a type of the comparative solitariness of the position which he occupied for many years, while advocating the cause of the friendless slave. Frederick Douglass took off his cap, and, in English fashion, proposed three cheers, as a last audible farewell to his beloved friend. Hats were raised, but few lips were able in this manner to give utterance to the feeling which pervaded the hearts of all. As long as the eye could distinguish the persons on board the Acadia, Mr. Garrison was observed waving an adieu to those who had availed themselves of this last opportunity of testifying towards him their personal esteem and affection.

We give honour to those true-hearted friends of the slave, who, without concert or premeditation, hurried from Bristol, from Dublin, from Glasgow, from Sheffield, and other places, to rally round the champion of human rights, and convince him that notwithstanding the obloquy that had been heaped upon him, and the uncharitable (not to use a harsher term) attacks that have been made upon him by those who have the means of better appreciating his opinions, motives, and actions, he does not quit our shores without bearing with him the admiration and love of many, who knew how to estimate his labours and to sympathize with him in his trials.

We do not undertake (to use an American phrase) to *endorse* all Mr. Garrison's modes of action. We doubt if his labours in the Anti-Slavery cause would not have been more extensively useful, had he avoided volunteering his opinions upon certain exciting English topics which were discussed in his speech at the National Hall; but we cannot but honour him for the motives which induced him, and advisedly, to adopt this course. He found the English nation not disinclined to espouse the cause of the slave, so long as it did not disturb their religious organizations. He felt that it would be easy for him to sail along upon the tide of popularity, had he so determined; but such a proceeding, he considered, would subject him to reproach in the United States, and expose him to the same kind of censure which is often cast upon English travellers in America, for concealing their opinions upon the iniquities of slaveholding, while enjoying the hospitalities of Southern planters, or sharing in social intercourse with the pro-slavery party of the Northern States. Mr. Garrison, therefore, thought himself called upon to incur the unpopularity of expressing his opinions in favour of universal suffrage, his opposition to monarchical government, to our laws referring to primogeniture, &c. &c. We cannot accord with Mr. G. in the wisdom of his decision upon his appropriate line of action in England. We see no parallel in the cases which have determined his conduct. We think that he has made a mistake, and, to some extent, limited his opportunities of spreading valuable information, and of exciting an interest in American Slavery. But it is impossible not to recognize, in this very conduct, questionable as its policy may be, the unselfish, uncompromising, high-principled, fearless reformer.

Nor can we exactly agree with Mr. Garrison as to the language he sometimes uses, when denouncing slaveholders and their supporters; it is often repulsive to English tastes. We believe that milder terms, and a more sparing use of epithets, would render his writings and his addresses more pleasing and more convincing; but we would not be one of those to inspect such a man as Mr. Garrison with the microscopic eye of the fly that surveyed the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. We know not that the language of Wm. Lloyd Garrison has been severer than that of Martin Luther; and we do know the tremendous evil he has undertaken to denounce, and the little prospect there is of its removal, while slaveholding is considered respectable, and slaveholders treated with all the courtesy and forbearance which are due to those whose calling in life is in no respect opposed to the principles and precepts of the Christian religion. It would be well if those who would cast a stone at Mr. Garrison, for the strength of the terms he applies to the dealers in the bodies and souls of men, possessed his conscientiousness, and his gentle and affectionate disposition.

We trust that those who have undertaken the formation of the "Anti-Slavery League" will be zealous in their efforts to enrol members. They may not immediately have any distinguished names to grace their ranks, but we are sure they will possess a sufficient number of earnest adherents, imbued with the true Anti-Slavery principle, to secure eventual success. They would have received the support of Mr. Clarkson, had he lived, they are fully justified in inferring, from the remarkable statement (remarkable for more reasons than are yet known to the public) of the eminent philanthropist, lately published, entitled, "Last thoughts on the Dissolution of the American Union." We greatly approve of the proposed arrangement, for Mr. R. Smith, the secretary, to accompany that powerful asserter of the rights of the slave, Frederick Douglass, in making a tour through the principal towns of England, and obtaining subscribers to the "League," the simple principle of which body is, that "slaveholding is a sin, and ought to be immediately abandoned."

We cannot dismiss the subject without an allusion (for we will not trust ourselves to anything more) to the cruel attacks upon Mr. Garrison, in the two last numbers of the "Christian Witness." We are at a loss to comprehend how such a man as Dr. Campbell can reconcile with his principles the attempt to destroy Mr. Garrison's usefulness in the Anti-Slavery cause; how, after Mr. Garrison's ample explanation of his views in reference to the resolution passed in New-York, which was the subject of attack, Dr. Campbell could persevere in endeavouring to throw odium upon the religious opinions of Mr. G. and his supporters. An attempt of this kind, to excite bitter hostility against Mr. G. must terminate in enlisting in his favour the sympathy of generous and candid minds. The man who has done so much in demolishing the Evangelical Alliance, is not to be crushed by this splenetic, but unsubstantial, effusion of the "Christian Witness." We would present to Dr. Campbell's notice the remark of a clergyman of New England, well known for his theological writings, who does not sympathize with the Abolitionists, in a recent letter to a friend in this country: "I believe it," (Slavery,) he says, "a doomed institution; and when it falls—as fall it must, before the spirit of the age, and the power of the world,—I doubt not the name of Wm. Lloyd Garrison will be the great name of this country, next to Washington himself, far over-topping the Clays, and Websters, and Everetts, of a temporary policy and notoriety."

From the Portsmouth Journal.

SENTIMENTS FOR TRUE DEMOCRATS TO CONSIDER.

The following report of the remarks made by Mr. Barstow, at the radical convention, written out by himself, have just appeared. As none of the professedly democratic papers in this section will probably insert them, we give them in full, and hope our subscribers will lend the Journal to their neighbours who differ in political views. After reading them, let every consistent man inquire whether they contain sentiments for which Mr. Barstow should lose caste in an honest party? Let them, too, look carefully to see who are the promoters of Slavery. Is it upheld by the great body of the people who breathe the free air of New Hampshire—or are its real supporters, as Mr. Barstow says, "a few men for selfish purposes?" There is intelligence enough in the people to discover a right answer—and we believe there is honesty enough in the people to act right when they throw off the trammels of party cliques, and do that thinking for themselves which they have too long suffered others to do for them.

Mr. Barstow's Remarks, made in the Morning at the Mass Convention at Concord, October 15, 1846.

MR. CHAIRMAN,—We are assembled, under circumstances unusual to the democracy of New Hampshire; circumstances which render this Convention more important than any similar meeting for many years. It is not to be denied that there are well-founded causes of disaffection existing in the Democratic party; causes which have brought us to defeat, and which forbid that we should be victorious until they are removed. I cannot think it the part of wisdom to palliate or conceal the difficulties that lie before us. It is better that we should see them and realize them in their full extent, in order that we may be better prepared to make every sacrifice which is necessary for their correction. Sir, this Convention has a great work to do. Dissentions are to be healed, grounds of complaint are to be removed, new tests are to be laid aside, and true issues presented. To-day we lay the foundation of victory or defeat. To-day, then, let us discard those slavish doctrines which have been too often promulgated and too often adhered to, by a few men for selfish purposes, and establish the true democratic platform, upon the broad basis of liberty, humanity, and justice. The people expect it of us. The world has a right to demand it of the sons of liberty.

In the course of events, the Democratic party has been brought to the brink of a precipice; or rather, we have been thrown down and lie prostrate in the abyss below. But I am thankful that the doctrine of democracy is not dead. Though parties may fall, principles remain.—Gifted with eternal youth, they will survive everything but the wreck of the world. If wise councils prevail in this convention, and we go forth with true issues before the people, the Democratic party can rise again. But we cannot rise with the millstone of Slavery about our necks. We cannot rise against the sacred right of petition—a right which not even kings have dared to deny their subjects. We cannot rise against any of the great interests of the State, whether of labour or of capital. The people of New Hampshire are pre-eminently distinguished as lovers of liberty. Slavery has been the antagonist of their much-loved liberty. Slave labour has become the antagonist of their free labour. Slave capital has become the antagonist of their free capital. We must cut loose from this incubus or we shall sink still lower. The people of New Hampshire are also distinguished as lovers of justice. We cannot rise, I repeat, if we are unjust to any of the great interests of the State, whether of labour or of capital.

Mr. Chairman, we live in a thinking age and amongst a thinking people. Plain truth is required. Direct and clear propositions are alone suited to the character of the times. Much has been said of the great evils of Slavery. But no course of action is proposed. And while we seem lost in general declarations and vain regrets, the slave interest openly announces the policy of conquering new provinces, hitherto free, for the purpose of extending over them the dominion of Slavery. I allude to the votes of the Southern members of Congress against the freedom of the Californias. Those blooming provinces, bordered by the free Oregon, where the foot-print of a slave was never seen, and the clanking of chains never heard, are demanded for purposes at which humanity shudders. Sir, I know the democracy of New Hampshire, and I know that in their hearts they are opposed to the farther extension of negro slavery. They are in favour of emancipation in the District of Columbia. They are turning their eyes to this Convention, where they have a right to look for a love of liberty, and asking, what will you do? how far will you go? Sir, is it not our duty to answer these questions distinctly and plainly? I do not ask the Convention to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States. But we cannot sustain it in the capital of the United States, the District of Columbia. The moral sense of the age is against it. The public opinion of the world, the voice of mankind, is against it. The people of the United States are against it, and they will hasten to declare themselves so by overwhelming majorities. There is no constitutional objection in the way. Why then should New Hampshire, "the land of the free, and the home of the brave," be called upon to make strong the fetters of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the common ground of freedom? Sir, she will not do it. She spurns the base demand that is made upon her. And as long as her sons retain the spirit of the Langdons, the Sullivans, and the Starks, who fought her battles and guided her councils, she will resist in every constitutional way, the aggressive and encroaching spirit of Slavery. The yeomanry of New Hampshire are not apprenticed to the vile business of standing ready to rivet all the new fetters which may be prepared for them to work upon. They will scorn to render this base service to the oppressor.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken thus plainly because I am sincerely attached to the cause of democracy. I was early imbued with its free spirit, and have ever cherished and defended its noble and just principles. I defy any man to point to a single instance in my life where I have shrunk back or hesitated to come forward in defence of them. I am ready to do it again. If I were regardless of our cause, I should be silent on this occasion. But I desire the success of the Democratic party, and I know that we cannot succeed unless we plant ourselves upon true democratic ground. We must speak those sentiments which are right and true in themselves, and which are swelling the popular heart. Our opponents have convinced the people that the mass of democracy are in favour of negro slavery. But I know that they are not so, and it is only necessary that we should make our position known. It is true that some individuals, moved by a desire of favour from the South, have, for selfish purposes, acted as the defenders of Slavery. But if any impression has gone abroad that the mass of the New Hampshire democracy are pro-slavery men, it is owing to the misconduct of individuals for which the mass of the party is not responsible, and which it ought to disown and discard. A golden opportunity is now afforded us to make our position distinctly known. We can do it in the resolutions which we pass in this Convention. And I entreat you, gentlemen, not to let the opportunity pass by. I warn you, that, if once gone it cannot return. If lost today, to us, as a party, it is lost forever.

SLAVEHOLDERS IN TROUBLE.

A meeting was recently held in St Louis, attended by about two hundred persons, of which one hundred formed a committee who passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of this association request in the name of this meeting, the city authorities to adopt such ordinances as may be necessary to prevent negroes from leaving the homes of their masters after dark, whether with or without permission of their owner or employer, and that proper signals be given in at least three points of the city, announcing the hour for negroes to retire.

Resolved, That our fellow-citizens throughout the State, be requested to organize similar societies, and adopt like means with our own, for the more effectual protection of their slave population and their slave property, and the execution of laws against the abduction of slaves.

Resolved, That this meeting consider all "negro preaching," and negro-teaching," dangerous to the happiness, quiet, and safety of our slave population; in view of which, we earnestly request the city authorities to enact ordinances effectually to prevent the countenance of these evils.

Communications.

Report

Of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Society, for the year ending, November 11th, 1846.

history, we would render to the All-wise disposer of events, hearty thanks for the measure of strength and health with which he has endowed us; and for the success with which he has been pleased to crown our efforts.

Although no special efforts have been made during the past year, yet we are privileged to know, that the public mind is being wonderfully revolutionized on this question of chattel Slavery. Where our principles have heretofore been derided and rejected, they are now regarded with complacency and favour. Though pulpits do not yet "*thunder*," still there is heard that low rumbling, which betokens a coming storm. The press, shaking off the shackles which Slavery has thrown around it, discusses the influence of the horrid system upon our social compact—upon the religious and literary character of the country. Politicians, corrupt and vacillating as they are, are found pledging themselves to exert their influence against the system of Slavery. Political parties are racked and sundered, because of the honesty and independence that will not longer brook the worship of the bloody image. On 'Change, in the social circle, the all-absorbing topic is American Slavery. Well may all this be. Since our last annual gathering, at the instance of this monster system, the land has been plunged into a bloody and iniquitous war—has immolated upon its accursed altar hundreds of our freeborn citizens.

Fairs have been held by the ladies of Providence and Pawtucket, which have been eminently successful—also eminently useful; for without their assistance the office must have been closed. In the name of many a liberated captive—in the name of the toil-worn, bleeding, crushed, yet hopeful slave, do we tender to these ladies our most hearty thanks. Through obloquy and reproach—enduring labour and self-denial, have they assisted us. Shall not the reward of the faithful well-doer be theirs?

No fugitive has been sent from our office unprovided for, although a larger number than usual have come to us.

The usual number of books and papers have been taken and sold. Several new papers have been introduced into the Reading Room; also, a beautiful portrait of F. Douglass, (an oil painting by William P. Brannan, a young artist of Cincinnati, but for a time a resident of Lynn.) By the kindness of Samuel Gurney, (a brother of the celebrated Mrs. Fry,) we have been furnished with a most exquisitely finished and valuable engraving, representing a revolting scene on the coast of Africa—witnessed by the artist, and taken upon the spot. It represents *one* item of the Slave-Trade.—Many thanks to the English friend, and to the friend in this city, who kindly delivered it to us, and assisted in placing it in the office.

While we announce that this society was never in a better condition—*entirely free from debt*, we would not forget to tender to Cyrus M. Burleigh, earnest thanks for a very liberal donation of the balance of salary due him.

We hope also that the attention of Anti-Slavery friends will be directed to the Annual Fair of the Providence ladies, holden during the month of September—to the Pawtucket Fair, in February—also, to a Fair to be held at Valley Falls, near the close of the current year. *These are for the benefit of this society.* Let it be remembered that upon them is our main dependence. Without them all operations must cease. It requires but a little labour on the part of *each one* to sustain them—nay, to increase and render them more profitable in their results. Will not that labour be performed? An unemployed hour devoted to them may be of incalculable good to the cause of human freedom.

Amid so many causes for encouragement and rejoicing, we have occasion to mourn. One whom we all tenderly regarded as a friend and brother—whose presence and speech have often enlivened and blessed our annual gatherings, is to be with us no more on earth. His labours are accomplished. He has gone to join the bright spirit throng. May we not indulge the thought that today the disembodied spirit of Nathaniel P. Rogers is a witness of our assemblage, and is verily present to cheer us on in our great and arduous work? While living, no effort designed to benefit man was without his sympathy and aid. His was a universal spirit. He belonged to the race. Most delightfully and faithfully did he recognize that relation. In his death the poor and oppressed have lost a tried and sterling advocate—we a valued friend, a beloved brother. His death has left a vacancy in our ranks which we must fill. His was a post of danger. He stood upon the outer battlement—freedom's standard bearer. He has died, unconquered, in the very hottest of the fight, full harnessed for the conflict. Let us, then, with an enthusiasm becoming soldiers engaged in a worthy cause, seize the standard, spring to that post, and battle more earnestly and bravely for the freedom of the human race. This, his glorious spirit longs to see us do. How earnestly has he urged us to be faithful, diligent, and true. Does he desire it less now?

Having gathered courage from the past, let us press on with renewed vigour. Much heavy work remains to be done. Many minds remain unconquered. To sleep now is treason. To be idle now is to mock at the sufferings and dying exhortations of Rogers, Torrey, and Clarkson—is to hush the voice of our slaughtered countrymen's blood crying to us for vengeance. May the ensuing year bear record that we have neither slept or been idle!

AMARANCY PAINE, *Sec'y.*

Letter from Westen New-York.

To the Editor of the Standard:

COLOSSE, Oswego Co. 3d mo. 12th.

William W. Brown lectured here on the evening of the 29th ultimo. The evening was stormy, and the roads bad, but the schoolhouse was well filled, and it was admitted by all that he gave us a very able and interesting lecture on the pro-slavery nature of our Constitution, and the necessity of a dissolution of the Union. He was replied to by Asa Wing, an able Liberty party lecturer, and [illegible] Downing, a lawyer; and supported by Alvan Ric[illegible]son, (so far as the pro-slavery nature of the Constitution was concerned,) Alfred Wells, and J. W. Cunningham. Downing challenged Brown to prove that the Constitution was pro-slavery in anything except the liberty granted to the Foreign Slave-Trade for twenty years; and that was nothing to us. Brown, in his reply, completely answered Downing by referring to the three-fifths clause of the Constitution, and showed the effect this had upon the most important questions—that it had turned the scale completely against us, and placed the Government in the hands of slaveholders. Downing also said that it was contrary to all principles of law, to run from written agreements and decide by verbal testimony. Alfred Wells said that he did not pretend to know the law, but he knew a little of morals; and he knew that Paley was considered great authority on both sides of the Atlantic, and in his defence of the thirty-nine articles, he rested his defence of them by showing what the wishes of the framers of those articles were. He would not enter upon the inquiry, whether the articles were right or wrong, but simply say, that in the *mode* of coming to a knowledge of writings, the Abolitionists and Paley were agreed. He had not voted for a man to hold office, for years, and considered this the most Christian way to abolish Slavery. Cunningham contended for the same—that it was the mode pointed out by Christ, who had directed that those who persisted in error were to be withdrawn from.

On the evening of the 30th ultimo, Brown lectured at Mexicoville, to the satisfaction of the audience; and the next day, at two, p. m. met Wing, and disputed respecting the Constitution. Wing contended that it was anti-slavery, and Brown that it was pro-slavery. The discussion continued until about nine o'clock in the evening; and it is but justice to say that it was very ably and politely handled by both parties. It was admitted by all that Brown did himself great credit, and, I thought, had altogether the best of the argument; and after the meeting the cry was, that the nigger had whipped Wing. One rough man said, no wonder the d——d nigger could whip Wing, for he had the most talented blood in his veins that Kentucky could produce. After nine o'clock, Brown talked for three-quarters of an hour on the only remedy for Slavery—the dissolution of the Union—and he did ample justice to his subject. He got many subscribers to the Standard, purely on the ground of its taking the side of the necessity of a dissolution, and sold some books and almanacs. I think I can safely say that he produced an effect in favour of truth in the county that never was produced before. Respectfully,

A. W.

Signs of the Times.

Among these may be remarked the fact, that at the late election in this State, all the candidates proposed or nominated for Governor, were of Anti-Slavery, or at least not of pro-slavery character. Of the Whigs, Millard Fillmore, who at the nominating convention received on the first ballot, one-half of all the votes, was the open and uncompromising opponent of Annexation in any mode. John Young, the Governor elect, and also Ira Harris, who was third on the list, and since elected Senator, in the Legislature, opposed the extension of Slavery, and favoured coloured suffrage. Silas Wright, the Loco candidate, was called in 1844 from the United States Senate, where he had voted against Texas and Slavery, and nominated as Governor to save the party, but on this re-nomination the stratagem failed. Ogden Edwards, the candidate of the Native Americans, was the member of the Constitutional Convention in 1821, who moved that the subject of suffrage be referred to a select committee, in order that coloured citizens might be included. Edward C. Delevan, who was first nominated by the Natives, is a member of the abolition society, and has declared that his labours in England for temperance, would have been of little avail, had he not there so proclaimed himself. The name of Gerrit Smith, who was solicited to head the ticket of the National Reformers, is identified with the Liberty party, of which Henry Bradley was the candidate, and Lewis Masquerier, the nominee of the Nationals, belongs to those radical reformers, who support the rights of man, without respect to colour. Addison Gardiner, also, the Lieutenant-Governor elected by the Locos and Anti-Renters, when questioned in 1836, replied that he was in favour of the extension of coloured suffrage; and William L. Chaplin, editor of the Patriot, a Liberty paper, was nominated for that office by the National Reformers, as well as by the Liberty party. The inference from all which seems to be, that the mad-dog cry of "Anti-Slavery," is losing its terrors here, amid the overwhelming yells of Annexation and conquest; ten or twelve years since, scarce a candidate could be found in any party, who would dare, on these subjects, to say that his soul was his own, or to own that he had a soul.

Another remarkable sign, is the strong and general sympathy shown by the people of New-York in the late rescue of the fugitive, George Kirk; and by the bye, should not the necessity for such exciting and dangerous scenes be hereafter obviated, by the passage of an act by the New-York Legislature, similar to those of Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, inflicting severe penalties by fine and imprisonment on any State officer or citizen, who might aid or abet in the seizure or returning of any fugitive slave? Let those who believe in State action, petition in season and urge the enactment of such a statute law.

As another sign, the vote given against coloured suffrage, large beyond the expectations of either the friends or foes of humanity and liberty, would lead to augur inauspiciously. The corrupting influence of the Loco-Polko dynasty, with all its Governmental patronage and subsidized presses, was sufficient to control the bulk of its partisans here; the Whigs were jealous and cautious lest the odium of "negro" voting if fastened to their party as one of its measures, might afford to the Locos a chance of taking advantage of the vulgar prejudices; the members of the old Anti-Slavery organization, refusing themselves, to vote under the Constitution, could hardly claim that right for others; and the Liberty party, strangely enough, voted against the Constitution, although for the amendment; and thus, among them all, the cause of the poor coloured people, one of the most righteous noticed by the Convention, fell to the dust. The main source, however, of this shameful injustice, was the intolerance and ignorance of many of the present voters; they were, doubtless, envious of the superior moral worth and character of the more respectable coloured citizens, and ashamed to meet them on a par, at the ballot box or the jury box; the remedy must be an amendment of the Constitution requiring respectively, as a qualification for all electors, not a certain shade of complexion, but a certain degree of intelligence. They should be able to read and write, as they are in the German states. Moral integrity would be a better test, but as that cannot be reached, at least let free schools be always open by law, that the lower classes being educated, may no longer be the wretched tools of unprincipled demagogues, and after the year 1850, let no new voters be admitted who cannot read and write. The Constitution of Mexico contains such a provision, and this may be one reason why the illiterate Texans and their worthy accessories, (in addition to their lust for rapine and slavery,) are waging their abominable warfare against that guiltless republic.

The conclusion to be deduced from these signs, is, that the times are out of joint; the corroding iron of despotism has penetrated deep into the soul of the North, the march of reformers is every where arrested, every form of progress perverted, and the only remaining means of escape, the forlorn hope, is the entire and immediate separation of the nominally free States, from the ruthless vortex of human Slavery.

LUNDY.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1846.

God hath shewed me that I should not call any Man common or unclean.

It is a great word, Peter, which thou hast spoken. Humanity blesses it. Thy heart hath been new opened; and all hearts, which from the same divine source receive the same divine vision, are opened also. The Jew might not unite himself to the foreigner; to the Roman oppressor of thy nation, thou canst speak now the message of Life. There is indeed neither Jew nor Roman, each is man; there is no foreigner, all are brethren; there is none common, all are sacred,—none unclean, all are clean.

But even Peter failed after all in perfect fidelity to the great revelation. With men of Grecian or other foreign origin, he could intimately associate, only such, and spirits enlightened like his own, present with him. Amid friends of less clear illumination, he yields and withdraws. Peter is afraid of the devotees of circumcision! A similar fear may have hindered not a few from carrying into consistent action, their own clear insight of the divine principles of humanity.

A deeper origin than temporary fear has often hindered, not action only for man's well-being, but almost the vision itself of man. The ancient Jew was not alone exclusive. All religions, save the worship of the Universal Father, are exclusive. The gate-way to the Temple is shut; the priest exclaims, "The unblest vulgar I hate, and drive them off! To whom it is lawful, I shall speak the mystery; let the doors be shut on the profane, the whole of them together." All befits the stern interdict. Religion is made the opening of a dark nether-world, rather than the path to heaven: the ground beneath our feet trembles and groans, the skies above us are clouded and darkened, fierce furies gather threatening about us; and from the mid-gloom, as from the entrance of the poetic Hades, is forever echoed the stern, "Off, profane; off from the hallowed ground." So has religion consecrated the unsocial and schismatic impulses of proud selfishness. The Grecian hated the barbarian, the Roman trampled on all whom his ambition could compass: their religion went with them in their enormities. And in later times the fierce arm which smites nations, boasts itself scourge of God.

The tribes which laid waste the Western Roman Empire, and which have generated the States and the civilization of modern Europe, succeeded to the Roman power, and have held it in as fierce a spirit. The portion of those fierce, indomitable men, now distinguished as the Anglo-Saxon, constitute, perhaps, the proudest and most exclusive class of the existing period. The Jewish bigotry, the Grecian pride, and the Roman ambition, all mingle,—with higher qualities, than these, indeed,—we might almost say, in their very organism. Whether in Africa, Southern or tropical, in India, in China, or in America, Anglican enterprise has become not only the source of culture, but the well-spring of desolation and death. The identity of might and right, however regarded in theory, has been the practical creed. Take the single course of Anglican history in America; would that it went no farther than the British race, and left, as, alas! it does not leave, other Europeans innocent! Two simple facts, easily, briefly told; not so easy, not so brief, in the process of becoming facts:—one race of men, brought to the very verge of extermination; another race, doomed to most complete enslavement. The murderous processes have gone forward amidst sermons and prayers. It has been almost, one would think, pious to murder men; it has seemed not inharmonious with Christianity to crush humanity beneath our feet. The Indian is common and unclean. The African is common and unclean. The Anglican is sacred and clean. His Bible is under his arm; his whip or his sword in his hand. He prays, or goes to hear another pray, to the Being he names Father; then drives his slave to unrequited toil, or Indian or Mexican to flight or death, for his own lust of dominion. His Sunday is Sabbath, a holy day, save when wealth is to be gained or saved by travel or by labour, or some battle is to be fought,—some Monterey to be seized at the bidding of Slavery. But War knows no Sabbath! Words of necessity and mercy have always been understood to supercede those of devotion. In like manner he hears with profound regard the commandment, Thou shalt not commit adultery; but circumstances alter cases, and marriage may be violated in its most sacred recesses, rather than less cotton or rice be produced. I once asked an officer in command of a remote garrison, with a few soldiers in it, whether any of them were married. Some, he told me, were; or rather were connected with women at that station, while, if removed to another, they would probably leave these behind, and form new connexions. Not very moral, he observed, and seemed to feel. Bad enough for a few volunteers, I think. But we have a great population whom the Europeans of America compel to just such connexions, or none;—to say nothing of their individual abuse of enthralled women, testified in the very complexion of their own children! Oh, when we think of the desecration of man by the accursed tyranny of our wide-spreading race, all covered over with texts, and preachings, and prayers, and boasts of freedom, the first feeling is indignation, spontaneous, intense, inexpressible; and the heart in its yearning for a better day, cries out, How long? Oh, Thou, who governest the world in righteousness, how long? Thou wilt yet hear the prayer of the desolate, and save! Thou wilt breathe into men's hearts the spirit of brotherhood, and they shall love one another.

The distinctive principle of Christianity is unbounded love. Absolute benevolence, infinite philanthropy, is the divine character it reveals. Europe has been outwardly baptized into this name. The sons of Europe are actually the tyrants of the earth. Every spot, I might almost say, where their foot has trodden, is red with the blood they have shed: the air which has floated from every clime they have visited, has been stirred by their cruel voice, and by the groans which they have extorted from victims of their rapacity. When shall the Divine Vision open, and arouse them to sorrow and reformation? Now the reign of tyranny is acknowledged; nay, it is counted evil, impiety to God, injustice to man, to cast it off. OB VIRTUTES, CERTISSIMUM EXITIUM: the virtue, which commands us to appeal from human usage and law, to the Divine Revelation of the sacredness of man, dooms not to death, indeed, but has become a brand burned into the character, marking, it is deemed, the traitor and the anarchist.

What is the remedy? There was a time in Rome, when its historian pronounced it incapable of bearing either its vices or its remedies. I trust it has not come to this with our country. Its vices are enormous, intolerable. But the remedies are not far off. Its vices have their origin in the selfishness which seeks its own, forgetful of the sacredness and cleanness of the pure humanity. We have done homage to power, to wealth, to heroism, to martial gods; we have denied the Father, and oppressed the children. Only let us return from this source of evil, to the fountain of good; let us abandon selfishness, and obey the voice of charity; let us reverence the sacredness of man, and remember that there is no mean, no low, no vulgar, in the whole circle of our race; then, all is done. No man is really slave. Every man is really free,—free to God, free by the immutable laws of intellectual being. Men have put on fetters and heavy burdens, almost crushing the life out of their victims; let them take the fetters and the burdens off; the man re-appears in his true freedom. We are shocked by the human sacrifices offered to Moloch and other false divinities; the American Union is offering a perpetual sacrifice of millions to the Mammon god, all the while grinning a horrible, a ghastly smile; and we dream of being Christian. The idolater has his remedy in ceasing from his false and cruel worship: let him begin with ceasing to worship gain by sacrifice of man.—T. T. S.

The Message.

We have filled the first page of this week's paper with that portion of the President's Message which relates to the Mexican war. It is a document so replete with falsehood, so regardless of the facts of history, and so insulting to the common-sense of the people, that it deserves to be put upon record as one of the strongest proofs of the recklessness of the slave-power, and the contempt with which it tramples upon every principle of right and national honour, and the regard which is due to all that is left of the sentiment of freedom and justice in the North. As the mere utterance of a partisan President appealing to the prejudices and interests of his party, it would be of less consequence; but it rises in dignity and value when looked at in its true light, as a bold avowal of the policy of the nation. Mr. Polk cannot have forgotten, nor can he persuade himself, that the nation is ignorant of the avowal of former members of the cabinet at Washington, and of a Minister to Mexico in his official correspondence, that the annexation of Texas was sought for and consummated that a longer lease might thereby be given to Slavery, and the power growing out of it. By whatever special pleading he may attempt to show, for decency's sake, that the existing war arose from other causes, he cannot believe that the people are dolts enough to be persuaded that it had any other origin than this Annexation. The message, then, is of importance as the foreshadowing of events to come which are to teach the people that the dominant slave-power will stop at nothing to establish and perpetuate itself.

This indeed is no new fact, nor one which there has heretofore been any special pains to conceal; neither could we expect anything else from a slaveholding President, than that it should be made specially manifest in his annual address to Congress. But the Mexican war is in itself, the boldest step that the slave-power has ever made. All the encroachments which it has hitherto made upon the rights of the North, all the support which in so many ways, the Government has, from the formation of the Constitution to the present time, given to the system of Slavery, are as nothing in comparison with the bold stroke for perpetual ascendancy [illegible] in the Annexation of Texas, and the consequent [illegible] It was not to be expected that the President would not defend the war, and avow the policy which brought it on, but it was not too much to expect that some concession would be made to the anti-war feelings of a large proportion of the people, and that at least, a decent silence would have been preserved upon the causes of the war which have become as much a matter of history, as any other fact in the past history of the nation. But Mr. Polk has openly set truth at defiance, and does not hesitate to justify the course of his administration, by sophistry which any school-boy can unravel. There is but one way to read this:—the slave-power is rampant in its strength, and certain of its complete ascendancy, no longer hesitates to avow that through blood and conquest, it means for the future, to subjugate all to its will. It despises the puny and contemptible efforts of partisan opposition, and boldly defends a policy which it feels certain will be triumphant.

Hypocrisy.

It will be remembered that the Rev. *Albert Barnes* says: THERE IS NO POWER OUT OF THE CHURCH THAT COULD SUSTAIN SLAVERY AN HOUR, IF IT WERE NOT SUSTAINED IN IT: But the most that the Church can do, is, instead of withdrawing that support, to advise all to *pray* against Slavery.

Political parties, holding so great a power over the system, instead of applying that power, advise all to exert their *moral* influence against it.

How exactly alike hypocrisy is all the world over may be seen by comparing the above facts with that stated below.—P.

Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper refers to the general prayers, which have been ordered by Government, to stay the public suffering, in the following manner:—

"When the soldiers of Charles V. had sacked Rome, and imprisoned the Pope, the Emperor ordered public prayers to be offered up in all the churches of Madrid, beseeching the interposition of Heaven on behalf of his Holiness, though his own sign manual, received by the commander of his forces, would have restored the Pontiff to immediate liberty. This case has often been cited as an illustration of hypocrisy maximized. Perhaps it has a parallel in the conduct of our own Government at the present day, who, through his Grace of Canterbury, have directed that prayers should be offered up in the fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety parish churches of England and Wales, that scarcity of food may be averted, while they continue a duty on the import of foreign corn. We need not make any comment on this profane mockery; it will be supplied by the indignation of our readers."

The Young Whigs.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.—We perceive this paper is again finding fault with our course, for not joining its party. We can only say, in reply, that we know of no reason why we should join it. We are very sure that we are further off from that party than from the Whigs. We are neither no-Government, or no Union, or no Constitution men. But considering the small injury they can do, we do not think it worth while to run a tilt against those who are. Our business is with a different class, who seek to pervert and destroy the Constitution and the Union.

We regret to hear the declaration of the *Whig* that its party is nearer the old Whigs than the Abolitionists. We of course have no right to doubt that this is true of the writer of the article alluded to. We can only believe it, however, at the expense of our respect for him, and we should be sorry to take him as the expositor of his party. The Young Whigs, we have been glad to believe, were Abolitionists, however much they might be disposed to deny it. We have hoped that they were governed by higher motives than those of mere political aggrandizement. Important as we deem it that the North should be freed from her vassalage to the South, we had hoped that their philosophy was deep enough to acknowledge the necessity of striking at the cause of this vassalage even if they had not virtue enough to remember first that worse tyranny of which others were the helpless victims, and of which the North is herself in part guilty. Nor do we yet abandon this hope, notwithstanding the assertion of the *Whig*. The party which that paper represents has come into existence as a consequence of the Anti-Slavery sentiment created by the Abolitionists, and we will not believe, without stronger evidence than the assertion of a single person, that its members are not imbued with something of the spirit which called it into being. For when we come to this conclusion we are forced to the conviction that they are the worst of demagogues, who are taking advantage of a newly awakened and noble principle in the people, to mount to power. The character of some of their leading men, and particularly those who have been held up as candidates for high public offices, forbids such a conclusion. Messrs. Palfrey and Howe, we believe are governed by no low personal ambition in the position they have assumed. Though we do not agree with them in their mode of action, we cannot doubt they are sincere and earnest Abolitionists. Were we voters, and residing in either of their districts, they are the only nominees of any party for whom we would vote, and for them we should do so most cheerfully and gladly.

If we are right in the good opinion which we have formed of the Young Whigs, we can readily forgive, for the cause's sake, the imputed contempt for us shown by our contemporary. The time will come, and is not now far distant, when he will learn that to be ashamed of the name of Abolitionist is his loss, not ours. To-be-sure, we should respect him more, were he more of a prophet, or if, not being a prophet, he were willing to bear the odium of a name when he aspires to be that which it represents. He who fears to run in advance of the crowd, while he is careful to hold himself where he can when there is no danger, is rather deserving of pity than of anger. Such men are good for the cheers when the danger is over.

Believing, as we do, that there is no tenable ground short of that held by the Abolitionists, for those who desire either the freedom of the slave or of the North, of course we look anxiously for the time, when the wise and true men of the Young Whigs shall come up to that position. For their own sakes, as well as for the sake of the cause which they advocate, we want to see them in an attitude of hostility to Slavery and the slave-power, "however bounded." They get no credit for denying their abolitionism, and clinging to the skirts of the Whig party. That party already denies them fellowship. The *Boston Advertiser* looks down upon them with such contempt as its stolidity is capable of; and the *Atlas* berates them soundly for their impudence and audacity as it kicks them out of the company of the faithful. Even the New-York Tribune, the leader of the better portion of the Whigs of this State, does not deign to notice their existence, for that wily journal knows too well the temper of its party to venture to give the slightest countenance to any sincere anti-slavery effort on the part of any party. The Young Whigs have earned the title of "Young Africa;" they cannot do better than learn to deserve it.

Evangelical Alliance.

The *Covenanter*, referring to the Alliance, says: "By refusing to take decided ground in reference to Slavery, the 'Alliance' has put itself out of the pale of our sympathies. *We can sympathize* with no ecclesiastical body which refuses its sympathies to the victims of a worse than Asiatic despotism. By their temporizing course on this subject the members of the 'Alliance' have lost an opportunity of commending Christianity, and benefiting the poor and needy, such as they can scarcely expect again. Nor can we refrain from saying, in this connection, that we never think without a shudder of the sixty American delegates retiring to pray that God would convert the 'Alliance' into a bulwark of Slavery: for that is the true interpretation to be put upon these awful prayers."

Memorial—Capital Punishment.

To the Honourable, the Legislature of the State of New-York:

Your memorialists, inhabitants of the town of———, in the county of———, State of New-York, desire to represent to your honourable body, their solemn conviction that sanguinary laws tend to render more frequent the occurrence of sanguinary crimes; that they are not calculated to preserve the proper estimation of the sanctity of human life; that they are demoralising in their effect; and as such laws are not required by natural justice; nor obligatory upon us by any command of the Scriptures; nor by the precepts of the Gospel of Christ; therefore, we request of your honourable body such enactments as shall immediately repeal all the laws of this State, which name death as a penalty, and which enactments shall substitute imprisonment for life, at hard labour, in the place of Capital Punishment.

The above form of a "Memorial" has been adopted and printed by the Executive Committee of the State Society for the abolition of Capital Punishment, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the Society, 140 Fulton street, up stairs. The friends of the cause are requested to exert themselves in procuring signatures.—Where it is not convenient to procure the printed form, above, let our friends write one, or club together, and have a quantity printed, and circulated in their neighbourhoods.—G. E. B.

CONGRESS.—But little has yet been done of consequence or interest. A debate has arisen in the House on the following resolution offered by Mr. Garrett Davis, which caused some excitement:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House copies of all orders or instructions to Gen. Taylor, Gen. Wool, Gen. Kearney, Capt. Sloat, or Capt. Stockton, touching the establishment of civil Government in any portions of Mexico, which have or may be held by the army or navy of the United States; also, copies of all instruments or forms of Government, proclamations, or other papers, that may have been established, organized, uttered, and published by said officers, or either of them; also, that the President inform this House whether he has approved and recognized any Governments so established, and all the acting and doings of the officer establishing it relating thereto; that he further inform this House whether any such Government has, in whole or in part, been established within the limits of the State of Texas; that the President also inform this House whether he intends to prosecute the existing war with Mexico for the permanent conquest and acquisition of New Mexico, Chihuahua, New Leon, Tamaulipas, San Lois Potosi, or any other of the Mexican States; and that the President communicate such parts of the information herein asked of him as he shall deem expedient to this House with closed doors.

Mr. Vinton, proposed the following modification of the call:

"And whether said Governments, or any of them, or any part of any of them, is within the territory of the State of Texas."

Evangelical Alliance.

We learn from the *London Patriot* of the 8th ultimo, that the organization of the British Evangelical Alliance was completed at Manchester on the 5th ultimo, when, after some discussion, the following resolution, proposed by the Rev. E. Brickersteth, and seconded by the Rev. H. Hinton, was adopted:

That whereas the provisional committee, during its session at Birmingham, resolved that no slaveholder should be invited to attend the meeting which was to be held in London for the formation of the Evangelical Alliance: and whereas it is known that some British subjects are holders of slaves, the British Organization, in pursuance of the course adopted by the provisional committee, and upon mature deliberation of the whole case, but without pronouncing any judgment upon the personal Christianity of slaveholders, agrees to declare that no holder of a slave shall be eligible to its membership.

This is the first fruit of the formation of the Anti-Slavery League, and should it have no other, it will have done a good work. It remains to be seen what effect this will have upon the action of the leaders of the Alliance in this country. It will be difficult to form any connection between the British and American branches of the Alliance, for though the English clergy may be willing to submit to a connection with a body which includes slaveholders, the slaveholders will not be so likely to join hands with one which excludes them. Drs. Cox and Patton will have to be satisfied with their triumph in London, and accept as their reward, such resolutions as the following, which was passed at the recent meeting of the Synod of Virginia. We commend it to the attention of our friends Thompson, Wright, and Douglass, as a valuable text for their speeches before the British public, when the Alliance comes up for consideration:

Resolved, That Synod take this occasion to express our high satisfaction in the conduct of our Northern brethren at the meeting of the *Evangelical Alliance*, recently held in London. We admire the intrepidity which stood up so nobly in vindication of the character of the whole American Church, in its relation to the subject of Slavery; and the self-denial which exhibited such an immovable Christian confidence in their Southern brethren, under a prodigious pressure of public sentiment against themselves on our account. We sympathized with them in the hour of their trial, and share with them the joy of their triumph.

We find the following pertinent problem in the (English) Methodist New Connexion Magazine. We trust some of our religious neighbours will try to cypher it out:

A PROBLEM FOR THE AMERICAN CHURCHES.—During fifty years of missionary labour, four hundred thousand pagans have been gathered into the folds of Christianity, under the preaching of American missionaries. The average increase of slaves in their own country is about seventy thousand a-year, whom to teach to read the Bible is a penal offence. Now, if eight thousand pagans are annually evangelized abroad, and seventy thousand native Americans heathenized at home, required the time, "when the knowledge of God shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

THE OLD DOMINION.—The Governor of Virginia, in his annual message to the Legislature, makes the following proposition:

I regard our free negro population as one of our greatest evils, and to get rid of it as one of our highest duties. Great as may be the apparent difficulty of accomplishing this desirable measure, it would dwindle into insignificance, under a bold and decided treatment. But all I now propose is the passing of a law providing that each county, at our next annual election, shall have the right to vote upon the question of removing the free negroes, within their respective limits, beyond the Commonwealth—that all counties voting affirmatively shall communicate the fact to the Executive, who shall be required to remove the free negroes within such counties after six or twelve months notice; and that such population shall not thereafter be permitted to reside therein.

This is one of the fruits of the recent retrocession of a portion of the District by Congress. We understand that the movement has been foreseen and feared by some of the free coloured people of Virginia.

John H. Pearson.

To the Editor of the Standard:

In the letter of your Boston correspondent, as given in last week's paper, is a story about Mr. John H. Pearson, of slave-abduction memory, concerning which, as an act of simple justice, I wish to say a few words. The story, as given by your correspondent, accords entirely with the account of the affair given by the coloured man Johnson. Before giving publicity to the story, as I designed to do, I called upon Mr. Pearson to ascertain if that part of it, which related to his promise to give the coloured man as much as Mr. M. should give, was admitted by him to be correct. He *denied* that he had made any such promise. I afterwards saw Johnson, who is in the employ of a mercantile house on India wharf, and he re-affirmed his first story in every particular; and, to his credit, it should be said, that in all other respects, his story agreed precisely with the statement made by Mr. Pearson.

I inquired of Mr. Pearson why he was not satisfied with Mr. M's. *signature* for the amount to be given; (it will be remembered that he sent the coloured man back again to Mr. M. to get his *money*, before he, Mr. P. would give anything.) and he replied, that he "didn't know but the name was forged." I must say, considering the fact that Mr. M. has been in active business in Boston for nearly fifty years, and also that his hand-writing is peculiar, that this seemed to me very improbable. But it is of no great moment. My sole object in writing, was, to give Mr. Pearson the benefit of his denial of one item in the coloured man's story.

Yours, truly, S. M.

☞ We accept the explanation of the Mystery for its unintentional mistake.

Notes on New Books.

Fact and Fiction: a Collection of Stories, by L. Maria Child. C. S. Francis & Co. 252, Broadway, New-York. J. H. Francis, 128, Washington street, Boston.

This handsome volume will be welcome to Mrs. Child's numerous friends, and particularly to those who prefer the style of her stories to the peculiar manner of thought and expression in the "Letters from New-York." We observe in this book some old acquaintances and deserved favorites. Among them are the "Quadroons," and "Black Saxons," written for and first published in the Liberty Bell. The "Youthful Emigrant," "The Irish Henri," "The Neighbour-in-law," and "Rosenalory," we are glad to see in a position where they will be more widely known and less likely to be lost, than in the Magazine in which they first appeared. There are, besides these, other stories of equal merit. "Fact and Fiction" appears at an opportune season, and will make a fit and handsome Christmas or New-Year's present.

To Correspondents.

M. L. S. We are glad always to receive such cheerful assurances.

S. J. M. The mistake was only in the acknowledgement. He will observe we had anticipated his letter.—The delay has only been for want of room.

G. B. S. He will please settle with H. K. on the terms he mentions. There is nothing on the books to show any payments, but of course we presume him to be correct. His letter shall appear next week.

This Week's Paper.

FOURTH PAGE.—*Poetry:* The Wasted Fountain; To the Queen Entertained at Night by the Countess of Anglesey. *Miscellany:* Toussaint (continued); Public Benefactors Living Unknown—John Biggs, the Essex Farmer; The Obstructionists; Gleanings from Foreign Papers.

FIRST PAGE.—*Selections:* Extract from President's Message.

SECOND PAGE.—Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster; Mr. Garrison's Departure from England; Sentiments for the Democrats to Consider; Slaveholders in Trouble. *Communications:* Report, &c.; Letter from Western New-York; Signs of the Times.

Married,

At Flatbush, on Wednesday, December 2d, by Rev. Dr. Strong, JACOB V. B. MARTENSE to ELIZA ANN, daughter of Dr. Adrian Vanderveer, of the former place.

At Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, November 16, by the Rev. John Page, of the Choctaw Nation, Mr. WILLIAM P. ROSS, editor of the Cherokee Advocate, to Miss MARY JANE, third daughter of Lewis Ross, Esq. both of the Cherokee Nation.

Died.

In Philadelphia, on the 4th instant, ELIZABETH T. only surviving child of the late Clayton and Margaret A Strattan, aged 4 years.

In Boston, of pulmonary consumption, November 28th, at the residence of his father, Mr. JOHN WILLEY, youngest son of Mr Ephraim and Mrs. Polly Willey, aged 24 years.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Late From Liberia.

By a late arrival from Liberia we have a file of the *Liberia Herald*. The question of Independence is the great subject of agitation in the colony.

On the 10th of September Governor Roberts issued his proclamation, calling a general meeting of the people on the 27th of October, in their respective towns and villages, to determine, by vote, whether they would adopt the recommendation of the American Colonization Society, (to declare and establish the colony as an independent polity or State,) and also whether the Legislature should draft a Constitution, or a Convention should be ordered for that work.

Of the re-captured Africans of the Pons, the Liberia Herald says:

"We are glad to learn that a goodly number of the recaptured Africans of the 'Pons' have returned to their homes. To some of us their return is quite opportune, for thereby we shall be enabled to realize the apportion of provisions and goods allowed for each of them. We are of opinion, that despite of all that has been said against this people, they will at last prove to be some good to Liberia. It is gratifying to see what improvements some of them have made toward civilized habits.

"A number of the females residing at Monrovia, handle the sewing and knitting needles to admiration. On the Sabbath you may behold quite a large number of them decently clothed in civilized dress, with their books in hand, wending their way to our Sabbath schools. Specimens of some of their work, I am informed, will be sent as soon as convenient to America."

From Hayti.—By an arrival at New Orleans, we learn that a change has occurred in the Haytien Government. At Port-au-Prince, on the 20th November, there was published an address of the Senate of Hayti to the citizens of that republic, promulgating a Constitution for the republic, and doing away with the dictatorship of Riche. The Senate is lavish in expressions of regard and esteem for Riche, for having of his own choice relinquished a portion of his own power. Riche's address to the people has been reviewed by the Picayune.

General Items.

The Hutchinsons are giving concerts in New-York.—*Cherry Valley Gazette.*

Yes, and they have been handsomely "hissed" for imposing British Whig songs upon their patrons. Served them right.—*Fonda Sentinel.*

The Hutchinsons were "hissed" it is true, for singing Anti-Slavery, not Whig songs, but whether that "served them right," is a question about which people differ. They are imbued deeply with the purest sentiments of humanity; and they make no secret of their hostility to Slavery. They will not compromise their principles for money, and for this we cannot but respect them. Their offence in New-York was for saying that we are paying dearly for Texas, and this is true, whether said or sung. Those who are unwilling to hear truth, can keep away, or "hiss," as suits their taste. British officers and British subjects used to "hiss" Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia, but these national airs were played and sung nevertheless.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

It is said that Gen. Scott expressed the opinion, before leaving here to take charge of the operations in Mexico, that if the supplies and other means ordered by the Government should reach their points of destination in due time, the country ought to expect a peace with Mexico by the middle or last of July—certainly within the coming year.—*Tribune.*

A Good Streak of Luck.—A correspondent from Havana writes to our friends of La Patria, that the grand prize of the Royal Lottery—the $100,000—was drawn by fifty negroes, most of them slaves. They had joined to buy three whole tickets, and gave one dollar each for that purpose.

One of those tickets was the number 3997, and on the morning of the 18th they found that each of them had won $2,000. This surely, is more than sufficient to buy the slaves' freedom, as their regular value is from $400 to $750, and when they have the money, and wish to buy their freedom, their masters are obliged to sell them.—*N. O. Delta.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For the Standard—from December 7th, to December 15th.

N. P. Perse, Port Henry, N Y	$1 00
F. Triskey, Polk P. O. Pa.	1 00
John Hathaway, Fulton, N Y	1 00
Lyman Wood, "	1 00
Thomas Brockway, "	1 00
G. A. Smith, "	1 00
Rossell Brockway, "	1 00
Andrew B. Slater, "	50
Isaac T. Lawson, "	50
C. W. Matteson, Colosse, N Y	1 00
Alfred Wells, "	1 00
John Booly, "	1 00
J. W. Tiffany, Mexico, N Y	1 00
H. W. Parker, "	1 00
John W. Lyon, Hastings, N Y	1 00
H. Nichols, New Haven, "	1 00
Rev. Henry Giles, New-York,	2 00
Charles Perry, Westerly, R I	1 00
Stephen Smith, "	1 00
Amos Collins, "	1 00
M. L. Southwick, Blackstone, Mass	1 00
Dr. A. C. Taft, Boston, "	1 00
Peter Brown, New-York,	1 00
George Howell, Almond, N Y	1 00
H. W. Crandall, "	1 00
Robert Morey, Hornellsville, N Y	1 00
Nancy Toliver, Bath, "	50
Jefferson Smith, Prattsburg, N Y	1 00
Jabez Matthews, "	1 00
J. H. Phelps, "	1 00
Hon. J. Van Volkenburg, "	1 00
Bishop Smith,	
C. M. Van Volkenburg, "	1 00
Elijah Allis, "	1 00
Francis Shorter, "	1 00
J. Bell, Bath, N Y	50
Dr. E. T. Chaney, Liverpool, N Y	1 00
R. Claxton, "	1 00
A. Remington, "	1 00
Alonzo Richmond, "	1 00
T. G. White, Geddes, N Y	1 00
Dr. H. Hoyt, Syracuse, "	1 00
J. T. Barnes, Salina, "	1 00
W. O. Warner, " "	1 00
W. H. Porter, " "	1 00
W. T. Donaldson, Cincinnati, O	1 00
Caleb S. Walker, New Richmond, O	1 00
Hezekiah Lindsey, "	1 00
F. Donaldson, "	1 00
C. C. Flanders, Worcester, Mass	1 00
Mary W. Flagg, "	1 00
Edward Southwick, "	1 00
Oliver K. Earle, "	1 00
Lucinda Lyford, "	1 00
Daniel J. Griffin, "	1 00
L. T. Thompson, "	50
Lewis F. Hall, "	1 00
O. F. Harris. "	1 00
A. B. Perry, "	1 00
Caleb Cuttise, "	1 00
Isaac Goddard, "	1 00
R. Shreve, Richmond, Ia.	1 00
	60 50

Total Amount, $60.50
FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

NOTICES.

☞ *The Thirteenth National Anti-Slavery Bazaar,* ☜

FANEUIL HALL,

Will open on Tuesday morning, December 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The exhibition FAR excels that of any former year, or any similar occasion in the city of Boston, in the number, elegance, rarity, and variety of the works of genius, taste, industry, and art. The following arrangement of them have been made for the convenience of purchasers:

THE TOY TABLE

IN THE CENTRE OF THE HALL, will offer an unrivalled opportunity for the choice of Christmas and New-Year's presents. The stock of DOLLS, (dressed and undressed, with clothes to put on and off, and in the costumes of many countries,) just received per ACADIA, from LONDON, is undoubtedly the best and most elegant in the city. From Edinburgh, from Ireland, and from Wales come contributions of toys so attractive, that no description can do them justice. The stock of beautifully painted needle-books, book-marks, purses, bags, cushions, &c. for girls; with Chinese kites (a brilliant display), kaleidoscopes, &c. for boys; and baskets, moveable and jointed horsemen and animals, lap-dogs, the size of life, tin, china, and wooden toys, English books, beautiful editions, some being ILLUMINATED COPIES of children's story books; the PHILADELPHIA ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR BOOK, transparencies, games, puzzles, assorted maps, mounted ditto, railway handkerchiefs, beautiful miniature models of mahogany furniture; boys scarfs for winter, and girl's shawls of a new style for spring and summer wear, with an immense variety of attractive things which it would take up this whole paper to give merely a list of.

THE BOOK TABLE

On the platform to the right of the rostrum, will afford a selection of elegant writing materials, not elsewhere to be obtained on this side of the Atlantic, expressly ordered by R. D. Webb, of Dublin, from De la Rue's celebrated establishment; and this stock, with the "cream-laid," wire-wove, satin-finished, highest-glazed, band-edged, embossed, flower-painted, emblematic, gilded, Weynen and plain, added to the lot ordered *from* Paris by Bristol friends, for bridal occasions, all with envelopes to correspond with dozens of varieties of the best wafers, pens and wax, constitutes such a needful supply of a needful and elegant kind, which all who appreciate the beautiful in the useful, will be fortunate in securing. A large proportion of it is of new design, and of the kinds heretofore preferred by those who import their own stationery, because, owing to the comparatively small demand, it has never been worth while for "the trade" to send out orders. By far the greater part of all the articles at the Faneuil Bazaar, are of this description. A few linen travelling writing cases—a new article, and copyists linen writing cases. Lamp-shades of astonishing beauty.

Among the curiosities are a piece of china; "the good servants" copied from the wall of Winchester College; silver-mounted jewel-boxes of the old oak of the tower of Carlisle, where Mary, Queen of Scots was imprisoned in 1568. Boxes and ring stands from the oak of St. George's chapel, near Bristol, five hundred years old. Paper knives in the form of sabres and daggers of Burn's, Mossgiel, Thorn, and Highland Mary's tree. Irish sea plants arranged in books, made of mammoth shells. Books of pressed flowers from memorable spots in England and Scotland. Botanically arranged books of dried plants, beautifully arranged in portfolio form; books of Ferns from Castle Howard woods. Garden and sea-flowers and mosses, in *alto relievo*, for framing,—most rare and beautiful in arrangement. Papier maché blotting books, card receivers, and working-cases, painted with Scottish historical views. Tortoise-shell card-cases and boxes; ivory-enamelled, silver-mounted jewel-cases and envelope cases. Scotch pebbles.

At the book-table will also be found the large collection *of water colour drawings, just received per Acadia*, from the Misses Carpenter, Lady Byron, and others, to which Mr. Philp, and other distinguished artists of the English school of water-colours have contributed. They consist of

Scene on the Avon; Garden of Gethsemane; Minehead; Rydal Water; Fiord in Norway; White Cliff, Seaton; Mount's bay, Penzance; Ragomont, Devonshire; Scene near the Landslip; H. Martineau's house; Lake scenery at sunset; Great Western Rail way tunnell; Whitecliff; Lake Windermere; Landscapes by Fripp; Lynmouth, Devonshire; Landscapes by Philp; Eight pictures of British castles, with a historical description to each;

Castles.—Carnarvon; Scarborough; Aberystworth; Kenilworth; Ragland; Goodrich; Canstraske; Ludlow.

A fresh collection of *oil paintings, flower pieces, ornithological and botanical cuttings* of the greatest delicacy and beauty; with a series of engravings, mezzotints, and lithographs—many of them proof impressions, presented by the artists, to the Bazaar. The mezzotint and line engravings of Biard's slave-mart, two mezzotints of Morland's pictures of African hospitality and English requital, done in 1794, fac-simile of Magna Charta, with the signatures of the Barons:—all most becoming ornaments for the library walls of an American gentleman of English descent. Series of portraits of Scottish evangelical divines. Free Church caricatures. A few English books and tracts. Old and rare books. The people's picture-gallery, a beautiful work in quarto volumes. A recent gift per Acadia, of very rare and valuable autographs. Every variety of purses—hundreds of surpassing beauty. Etched doyleys, Sheffield cutlery, sent from that town expressly for the Bazaar.

THE LIBERTY BELL for 1847, being the eighth annual publication of it, containing articles from Dr. Madden, Dr. Bowring, Edmund Quincy, Wendell Phillips, Stephen C. Phillips, Mrs. Follen, George Combe, Dr. Davy, John Quincy Adams, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Weiss, Brooks, Stone, I. T. Clarke, V. Barton, B. and E. H. Jones, Mazzini—the Italian exile, James Russell Lowell, Maria Lowell, Dr. Snodgrass, D. L. Child, and many others.

In front and on the left of the rostrum, and alternating with American contributions beneath the galleries, will be found the beautiful articles from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Bristol, Sheffield, Manchester, Bridgewater, Cork, Belfast, Carlisle, Dublin, and Wrexham. The most striking features of them will be,

1. The splendid array of needle-wrought tapestry. Subjects—The Florentines, Victoria in coronation robes, the young conscripts, Bonaparte in Egypt, new and magnificent flower-groups, some of these are wrought on white satin, and in Berlin wool, toned and lighted with floss-silk, are equalled only by occasional specimens to be seen in the first class of English residences, and worthy of being visited as works of art.

2. The infants and children's dresses, cloaks, bonnets, &c. of silk-braided thibet cloth; in colour, quality, design, and execution, wholly unparalleled in the American market.

3. Embroidered screens, tabourets, urn-stands of entirely novel design, lamp-mats, flower-stands, table-mats, napkin-rings, flower-stands, linen netted toilette cushions, ham-frills, curtain tassell covers, knitted, and netted, and embroidered sofa-cushions, carriage cushions, elbow cushions, copyists' arm-cushions, in astonishing variety.

4. The richest silk patch-work, of the most tastefully fancied novel patterns, of table, bed, piano, and sofa sizes, with the finest knitted and netted neglige coverers, to correspond. Beautiful as the specimens were last year, they are far exceeded by the present exhibition. Complete furniture for drawing-rooms could be furnished, and in that case a large purchase might be made on favourable terms.

5. Knitted and netted shawl-work, of the most perfect kind—such as the best shops of the country never furnish. The variety in design, size, and price, is immense. There are not a few pieces of bridal toilette work, and patterns of *French ornamental* work, of rare beauty, new even in Paris; a few choice bronzes that are expected, will repay much trouble to obtain a sight of.

6. Scottish clan Tartan shawls, of a fineness, size, and softness combined, nowhere else to be obtained, large and beautiful crape de laine shawl, imitation silk embroidered shawls, of an entire new style—a few black and drab colours.

7. Tunbridge ware, jewel-boxes, envelope cases, card trays, pencils, watch-stands, ring-stands, alumette-stands, pin-cases, memorandum frames, needle-books, ink-stands, wax taper-stands.

Merchants renewing their stock, ladies furnishing their apartments, and parents in search of Christmas presents for their children, may all find here what can be found nowhere else in the United States.

The beautiful articles from New-York, Boston, Cambridge, West-Roxbury, Concord, New Bedford, Salem, Lynn, Abington, Weymouth, and the other Massachusetts towns, all retain their goods till the latest possible moment for the sake of increasing the amount, and therefore cannot now be particularly specified.

THE CHARITY TABLE.

Will be on the right of the entrance, and the REFRESHMENT TABLE on the left.

On the evenings of Christmas day, and every succeeding one, during the continuance of the Bazaar, the most able, faithful, and eloquent advocates of the cause will address the assembly on its various aspects and prospects.

The noble address of TEN THOUSAND of the WOMEN of EDINBURGH to the women of America, will be unrolled and read on one of these evenings, and their beautiful service of plate presented to Mr. Garrison, in testimony of their respect, will be placed where it can be seen by all visitors.

FAIR

IN THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

The Eleventh Annual Fair of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society will be opened on the evening of Thursday, the 17th instant, and continued through the two following days and evenings, in the LARGE SALOON OF THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.

A larger and more elegant assortment of articles than have heretofore been displayed at our annual Fair will be offered for sale, and we can assure our friends and the public, that the beauty of the collection will amply repay them for a visit to the Saloon. An excellent opportunity will be afforded to select

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

not only by the elegance and variety of the goods offered, but by the *moderate prices of the articles*, giving to the purchaser the full value of the money paid. Among the collection will be found a large assortment of

BEAUTIFUL FANCY ARTICLES, FROM PARIS,

imported expressly for the Fair. Porcelain ware, silk manufactures, children's clothing of various descriptions, sofa quilts, splendid sofa cushions, highly ornamented conversation chairs, Tidies in various patterns, a great variety of knitted and embroidered Berlin wool and cotton work. Valuable contributions from England are expected.

Pot plants, toys, pictures, and books; among the latter will be the LIBERTY BELL, for 1847—the well-known Boston Annual. Also, an attractive book for children, the poetical

ANTI-SLAVERY ALPHABET,

published by the Committee of the Fair.

Much effort has been expended to make the Fair highly attractive, and we invite the public to become purchasers, confident that all tastes may there find gratification. At this *festival season*, we trust that the slave will be remembered by those who share a brighter lot; and we make no unreasonable request, when we ask, in the name of those outcast and suffering ones, that their more highly-favoured brethren should consent to receive the usual gratification and luxuries of the season through a channel which also conveys blessings to the *poorest of the poor*, the *crushed and smitten slave.*

SARAH PUGH,
THERESA HALLOWELL,
SARAH L. CHILD,
ANNA M. HOPPER,
MARGARET GRISCOM,
SARAH A. McKIM,
AMY MATILDA CASSEY,
PAULINA WRIGHT,
JANETTE JACKSON,
MARTHA CARMAN,
E. CARMAN,
CLEMENTINE GREEN,
HULDAH JUSTICE,
ELIZA J. BIAS.

EMMA PARKER,
GERTUDE K. BURLEIGH,
HANNAH L. STICKNEY,
MARY T. STICKNEY,
EMILY WINSLOW,
MARIA DAVIS,
HARRIET D. PURVIS,
SARAH L. PURVIS,
MARGARET JONES,
MARY GREW,
MARGRETTA FORTEN,
MARY SHAW,
HESTER RECKLESS,
ESTHER HOGELAND,
Committee of Arrangements.

WESTERN NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

At Rochester, on Christmas Week, 1846.

"Blessed ones! whom none on earth
Dare to wrench from home and hearth;
Ye whose hearts are sheltered well
By affection's holy spell,
Oh, forget not those, for whom
Life is naught but changeless gloom,
O'er whose days of cheerless sorrow,
Hope may paint no brighter morrow."

The time has passed by, to undertake to set forth the propriety and usefulness of Anti-Slavery Fairs, as an instrumentality in forwarding the cause in which we are engaged. Their efficacy and efficiency have been fully tried, and amply demonstrated. The benefits reflected upon those engaged in them, have been found to be, not among the least useful results. The sewing circle, the social meeting, the free exchange of thought, the awakening of interest, all tend to good.

It is found that we can only get good by doing good—that we can only *truly* receive by giving, and that, "to withhold more than is meet tendeth to poverty." We therefore, in behalf of the slave, make an appeal for aid to those who love Freedom, and hate Slavery,—who help to Liberty and despise oppression,—with a confident assurance, that to those who appreciate the spirit and genius of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, the appeal will not be in vain.

OBJECTS OF THE FAIR.

The products of the Fair will be expended under the direction of the Board of Managers, in defraying the expenses of the Anti-Slavery agents, and in sustaining the National Anti-Slavery Standard. Any persons making contributions or donations, can have the amount expended in either specific manner which they may direct.

A commodious Hall will be procured, and the Fair opened on Christmas Eve, and continued until New Year's day. Addresses will be delivered through the week by the most eloquent friends of Freedom, who can be obtained. An Anti-Slavery Choir will be in attendance, to sing, in behalf of Liberty, songs appropriate to the cause and occasion.

In the name, then, of outraged humanity, imbruted and trampled upon,—in the name of prostrate manhood, scourged and bleeding,—in the name of God-like intellect, bedimmed and clouded,—in the name of anguished mothers, weeping and wailing,—in the name of little children, bound and fettered, sold and bartered, we ask every one to do something. The farmer can surely find something among his various productions to offer upon the altar, if his heart is in the work. All the productions of the dairy, poultry, and all the varieties of fruit, grapes and vegetables, will be needed. We ask the miller for his flour, the baker for aid in baking cake and crackers, and the mechanics for the products of their skill, in the shape of such neat, tasteful, and useful articles as their various handicrafts can furnish. The merchant for staple and fancy stuffs, such as we can work up into useful and attractive articles, for keepsakes, and friendly offerings, and while we are labouring, we remember that every stitch we take is a stitch in the shroud of Slavery, and that will make the labour light.

Don't let those who have nothing but money to give feel slighted, for that will not be refused, but will be more than doubled by the willing hand of industry.

Now, friends, we ask each and every one of you, by the regard you have for the happiness of your own hearthstones, by the religion which you profess, and the attributes of Him whom you worship, to become fellow-la- [illegible]

Sarah R. Doty, Farmington.
Phebe Hathaway, "
Margaret Pryor, Waterloo.
Mary Ann McClintock, "
Sarah E. Thayer, Poplar Ridge, Venis.
Sarah Jacobs, " "
Eliza M. Cooper, Williamson.
Sarah D. Fish, Sodus.
Sylvia Mead, Lockport.
Laura Murry, Darien.
Amy Post, Rochester.
Sarah A. Burtis, "
Abigail Bush, "
Elizabeth G. Curtis, "

PUBLIC MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

James N. Buffum, Cyrus M. Burleigh, and probably C. C. Burleigh and Edmund Quincy, will attend and speak at a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock in Franklin Hall, Sixth street below Arch. Let pains be taken to give general notice of this meeting that we may have a full attendance.

PHILADELPHIA FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.]

A stated meeting of this society will be held next 5th day evening, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock, in Clarkson Hall.

S. A. McKIM, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

A Convention of the members and friends of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society will commence its sessions, on Thursday the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the new and spacious room known as "Franklin Hall," in Sixth street, below Arch, Philadelphia. Important subjects will claim the attention of the convention, and able speakers will be there to discuss them.

James N. Buffum, of Lynn, Edmund Quincy, of Dedham, and William H. Channing, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, have been invited to attend, and it is hoped they will all be present.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS IN ONONDAGA & CORTLAND COUNTIES.

E. D. Hudson, from Massachusetts, will hold Anti-slavery meetings in the following towns and villages in Onondaga county, as follows:

Geddes, Sunday, Dec. 6th, 10 a m. and 2 & 6 p m
Salina, 7th & 8th, Monday, 2 & 6 p m. Tuesday, 10 a m, 2 & 6 p m
Onondaga Hollow, 9th Wednesday, 1 & 6 p m
Manlius Centre, Thursday, 10th, 1 & 6 p m
Fayetteville, Friday, 11th, 1 & 6 p m
Jamesville, 12th & 13th, Saturday, 1 & 6 p m. Sunday, 2 & 6 p m
Pompey Hill, 14th & 15th Monday, 1 & 6 p m Tuesday, 10 a m, and 2 & 6 p m
Lafayette, Wednesday, 16th, 1 & 6 p m
Cardiff, Thursday, 17th, 1 & 6 p m
Otisco Centre, 18th & 19th, Friday, 1 & 6 p m, Saturday, 10 a m, and 2 & 6 p m
Amber, Sunday, 20th, 10 a m, and 2 & 6 p m
Borodino, Monday, 21st & 22d, 1 & 6 p m, Tuesday, 10 a m, & 2 & 6 p m
Spafford (Roundy's Corners) Wednesday, 23d, 1 & 6 p m

Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, and James C. Fuller, of Skaneateles, and other distinguished speakers, will join Dr. Hudson at the meeting at Salina, and accompany and aid him in fulfilling most of his other appointments through Onondaga county.

The friends of the slave are requested to make all necessary arrangements for the meeting in their respective towns and villages, which these advocates of the slave will visit, and extend notices as extensively as possible.

J. C. HATHAWAY, *Gen. Agt. Am. A. S. Soc'y*

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, AN AMERICAN SLAVE, whose labours have been so successful in Western New-York, will hold Anti-Slavery meetings at the following places

OSWEGO COUNTY—AWAKE!!!

Pulaski, Monday, Nov. 30, & Tuesday, December 1,
Plattsville, Wednesday, December 2,
Mexico, Thursday, " 3,
New Haven, Friday, " 4,
Oswego, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, Dec. 5, 6, & 7.

The meetings will commence at 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Monroe County, Awake!

Egypt, Monday, December 14th,
Fairport, Tuesday, " 15th,
Penfield, Wednesday, " 16th,
" Thursday, " 17th,
Pittsford, Friday, " 18th,
Brighton, Saturday, " 19th,

The meetings in Monroe County will commence at 6 o'clock, p. m. The friends in the different places will please see that notice is given, and that a place is provided to hold the meeting in.

J. C. HATHAWAY, Gen. Agt.

WESTERN NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Western New-York Anti-Slavery Society will be held at ROCHESTER, commencing on Monday, December 28th, at two o'clock, P. M. At this meeting the principles and measures of the Society will be fully discussed, and, as usual, an opportunity given to those who may differ from us, to express that difference in the fullest and freest manner.

It is important that the friends of the slave should come up in large numbers. The TIMES demand uncompromising, decisive, and energetic action. Within the short space of forty years, the slave population of our country, (notwithstanding the large numbers whose lives have been cut short by this murderous system,) has increased from about one million to more than three millions, and the SLAVE POWER has increased in a still more fearful ratio. The AMERICAN UNION is but a name, the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, but a form—the one has lost its vitality, the other its *power, for good.* The only union which is left for freedom or *freemen*, is a union with the baker—the stake—the branding-iron, and the dungeon; and the Constitution has become a pliant instrument in the hands of oppressors to facilitate their *nefarious purposes*, and accomplish their diabolical designs. Whoever offers a libation upon the altar of the one, or yields his allegiance to the other, does homage to tyranny and gives strength to despotism.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND, of Massachusetts, WILLIAM W. BROWN, of Farmington, E. D. HUDSON, G. B. STEBBINS, and other distinguished speakers, will be present.

J. C. HATHAWAY, President.

SARAH A. BURTISS, Secretary.

PRISONER'S FRIEND. NEW BOOK STORE.

THE PRISONER'S FRIEND, a weekly periodical devoted to the abolition of capital punishment and the reformation of the criminal, is published No. 40 Cornhill, Boston, Mass. by Charles and John M. Spear. Terms one dollar in advance.

PHILANTHROPIC BOOK STORE.—A good assortment of books, relating to the great moral enterprises of the day, are for sale at the office of the Prisoner's Friend. Many of these books can be sent by mail.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Anti-Slavery friends of Western New-York are informed that the Coloured Choir of Geneva have engaged to attend the Anti-Slavery Fair, at Rochester, on Christmas week,—also, the annual meeting of the Western New-York Anti-Slavery Society, at the same place, which will add greatly to the interest of these occasions.

J. C. HATHAWAY,

Letter from Western New-York

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD.

ASHES.	
Pot, first sort 1846.	a 5 87½
Pearl	a 4.80
CANDLES.	
Mould, tallow lb.	9 a 11
Sperm	25 a 27
Stearic do.	a
COAL.	
Liverpool, chaldron,	7.75 a .
Newcastle	6.25 a 7.00
Scotch	5.00 a 5.50
Sidney and Picton	6.00 a 6.50
Anthracite, 2,000lbs.	5.00 a 6 00
COFFEE.	
Java, Gov't per lb.	8½ a 11
Sumatra	7½ a 7¾
Porto Rico	a
Laguayra	7¾ a 8
Cuba	a
Brazil	6½ a 7¾
St. Domingo	6 a 6½
COTTON.	
New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Alabama	6½ a 9½
Florida	6½ a 8½
Upland	6 a 7½
Upland, fair	7½ a 8¼
Upland, good and fair	8½ a 8¾
DOMESTICS.	
Shirtings, brown 3-4	4 a 5
do. do. 7-8	5½ a 6½
do. bleached	5 a 7
do. S. I. do.	7 a 11
Sheetings, brown 4-4	6½ a 8
do. do. 5-4	10 a 12
do. bleached 4-4	7 a 12
do. do. 5-4	10 a 16
Calicoes, blue	7 a 12
do. fancy	5 a 10
Plaids	9 a 11
Stripes, fast colors	8 a 10
Satinetts	26 a 60
Checks 4-4	8 a 13
Cotton yarn, 5 a 12	14 a 18
do. 14 a 18	18 a 20
do. 20 a 23	22 a 23
DRUGS & DYES.	
Alum, lb.	2½ a 3¼
Cochineal, Honduras,	1.45 a 1.50
Copperas	1 a 1¼
Gum Myrrh, E. Indies,	8 a 11
do. copal washed	31 a 40
do. Arabic Turkey,	25 a 35
Madder, Dutch	8 a 13
Oil of Anis	1.40 a 1.45
castor, gall.	87½ a .90
Tartaric acid, lb.	30 a 31
Verdigris	17 a 22
Vitriol, blue	
[illegible], ton	15.00 a 25.00
Camwood	32.50 a 65.00
Fustic, Cuba	30.00 a 31.00
do. Tampico	22.00 a 23.00
Logwood, Cpy.	21.00 a 25.00
FEATHERS.	
Live, foreign lb.	18 a 25
do. American	28 a 32
FISH.	
Dry cod, cwt.	2.60 a 2.80
Dry scale	1.60 a 1.66¼
Pickled, bbl.	3.25 a 3.37½
do. salmon,	13.50 a 14.00
Smoked do. lb.	.8 a .10
Mackerel, 1, bbl.	8.75 a 10.00
do. No. 2	8.00 a 8.50
do. No. 3	4.87½ a 0.00
Shad, Ct. hf. bbl.	4.37½ a 4.50
Bucksp't. bbl.	. a .
Mass. do.	. a .
Herring, pickled	3.25 a 3.25
do. scale, per box,	25 a .30
do. No. 1	a .
do. No. 2	a .
FLAX.	
Russia, lb.	8 a 11
American	7 a 7½
FLOUR & MEAL.	
Genesee per bbl.	5.50 a 5.75
Troy	. a 5.62½
Michigan	5.56¼ a 5.62½
Ohio, round and flat	5.75 a 5.81¼
Pennsylvania	5.87½ a
Brandywine	5.75 a .
Georgetown	5.62½ a .
Baltimore c. mills	6.00 a 6.12½
Richmond c. mills	5.75 a
do. country	5.50 a 5.62½
Alexandria	5.50 a 5.62½
Fredericksburg	4.00 a 4.
Petersburg	4.00 a 4.
Rye flour	4.00 a 4.25
Indian meal	4.00 a 4.25
do. per hhd.	17.00 a 18 00
GRAIN.	
Wheat, Western and N. York, per bushel,	.80 a .83
do. Southern new	1.00 a .
Rye northern	78 a .80
Corn north'n & Jersey	75 a .77
Southern (weight)	— a —
Barley, Western,	a .
Oats, northern	36 a .39
do. southern	a .
do. New-Jersey	
Beans, ton.	6.12 a 7.62½
HEMP.	
Russia, clean, ton	206.00 a 210.00
outshot	.00 a .00
Manilla	136.00 a 142.00
American, dew rot	80.00 a 97.50
do. water rot	120.00 a 170.50
HIDES.	
R. A. & Rio Grande, lb.	11½ a 11¾
California	4 a 10
Orinoco	11 a 11½
Mexican	10½ a 10¾
S. American horse, piece	[illegible]
Calcutta, dry	[illegible]
HOPS.	
First sort 1844, lb.	[illegible]
HORNS.	
Ox, branded	7.00 a 8.00
Cow	2.00 a 4.00

IRON.	
Pig, Eng. & Sc. ton	35.00 a 37.50
do. American	32.50 a 35.00
Bar do. rolled	87.50 a 90.00
do. Russia P, S, I,	102.50 a 105.00
do. do. N. Sable	—.00 a —.50
do. Swedes	90.00 a 92.50
do. Eng. com.	77.50 a 80.00
do. do. refined	87.50 a 90.00
Sheet E. & Am. lb.	5 a 8½
Hoop do. do. cwt.	5.50 a 5.50
LEAD.	
Pig, 100 lbs.	3.65 a 3.75
Bar, lb.	4½ a 4¾
Sheet	4½ a 5
LEATHER.	
Oak lb. (sole,)	18 a 20
Hemlock, light	10 a 12½
do. middle	12 a 13½
do. heavy,	11½ a 12½
do. damaged	9½ a 11
LUMBER.	
Boards, N. R. M. ft.	30.00 a 35.00
do. east pine	11.00 a 12.00
do. Albany, piece	10 a .12
Plank Ga. pine, M. ft.	27.00 a 30.00
Scantling pine	14.00 a 15.00
do. oak	30.00 a 35.00
Timber oak, cu. ft.	.22 a .33
do. Ga. yel. pine	20 a .32
Shingles, cy. M.	12.00 a 18.00
Staves w. o. pipe M.	50.00 a 52.00
do. do. hhd.	40.00 a 42.50
do. do. bbl.	30.00 a 32.00
do. r. oak hhd.	28.00 a 30.00
Heading, w. o.	40.00 a 45.00
Hoops	25.00 a 30.00
MOLASSES.	
New-Orleans, gall.	30 a 31
Porto Rico	25 a 30
St. Croix	29 a 31
Trinidad, Cuba, Muscova	24 a 26
Martinique & Guadal.	— a
Havana & Matanzas	16 a 18
Nuevitas	27 a 29
NAILS.	
Cut, 4d a 40d per lb.	4 a 4½
(3d 1 cent and 2d 3 cents more.)	
Wrought, 6d a 20d	10 a 12½
Horseshoe, No. 7 a 8	18 a 20
NAVAL STORES.	
Tar, bbl.	1.82½ a 1.87½
Pitch	1.00 a 1.25
Rosin, N. C. & W.	50 a 60
Turp. Wil'ton soft	3.50 a 4.00
do. N. C. soft	2.00 a 3.00
Spirits [illegible], gall.	[illegible] a 34
Linseed, American	— a 74
Whale refined	60 a 65
Sperm, crude	85 a 95
do. winter	95 a 96
Lard oil,	50 a 60
PROVISIONS.	
Beef mess bbl.	7.25 a 8.00
do. prime	5.50 a .00
Pork, mess new.	10.75 a .
do. prime old	8 50 a .
do. cargo	a
Hog's lard	6 a 7½
Butter, West dairy	12 a 14
do. Orange county	16 a 18
do. common	8 a 10
Cheese, Am. lb.	5 a 8
Hams smoked	5 a 8
RICE.	
Ordinary, 100 lbs.	3.25 a 3.37½
Good to prime,	3.50 a 4.00
SALT.	
Turks Island, bushel,	28 a 30
Bonaire	26 a 30
Curacoa	a
Ivica	
Cadiz	a
St. Kitts	a
Lisbon	a
Liverpool, gr'd, blk.	a
do. do. sack	1.05 a 0.07½
do. do. fine	1.45 a 1.50
SOAP.	
New-York, brown lb.	3½ a 5½
Castile	8½ a 9½
STEEL.	
German lb.	10½ a 15
English, hoop L.	12 a 13½
Trieste, in boxe	6½ a 7
American	5 a
Spring	5½ a 8
SUGARS.	
St. Croix, lb.	8 a 9½
New-Orleans	7½ a 8
Cuba, Muscovado	7½ a 7¾
Porto Rico	7½ a 8¼
Havana, white	8 a 8¼
do. brown	7 a 8¼
Cuba, white	8½ a 8
do. brown	7½ a 8½
Brazil, white	8 a 10
Manilla, brown	6½ a 7
Leaf	11 a
Crushed	11 a
TALLOW.	
Foreign, lb.	
American	8½
TEAS.	
Imperial, lb.	45 a 90
Gunpowder	45 a .90
Hyson	40 a .96
Young Hyson	35 a .87
Hyson skin	23 a 55
Souchong, Powch'g, &c.	15 a 75
Bohea	a
TIN.	
Block, South Am. lb.	a
do. East India	16¾ a 16
In plates ½ at box	[illegible]
WOOL.	
Am. Sax'y. fleece, lb.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Pulled, superfine	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]

NOTICE TO COLORED TRAVELLERS.

J. P. COBURN informs his friends and acquaintances (that he can accommodate them with board and lodging on reasonable terms. His house is situated on the corner of

Southac & Butolph Streets, Boston,

and is one of the most commodious and pleasant situations in the west part of the city, and he will spare no pains to make their situation comfortable, as he has everything convenient for that purpose.

October 8, 1846.—3m

Poetry.

From "The Opal," for 1847.

THE WASTED FOUNTAINS.

BY ANNE C. LYNCH.

And their nobles have sent their little ones to the waters; they came to the pits, and found no water; they returned with their vessels empty.—JEREMIAH xiv. 3.

When the youthful fever of the soul
Is awakened in thee first,
And thou go'st like Judah's children forth
To slake the burning thirst;

And when dry and wasted, like the springs
Sought by that little band,
Before thee, in their emptiness,
Life's broken cisterns stand;

When the golden fruits that tempted thee,
Turn to ashes on the taste,
And thine early visions fade and pass,
Like the mirage of the waste;

When faith darkens, and hopes vanish
In the shade of coming years,
And the urn thou bear'st is empty,
Or o'erflowing with thy tears;

Though the transient springs have failed thee,
Though the founts of youth are dried,
Wilt thou among the mouldering stones
In weariness abide?

Wilt thou sit among the ruins,
With all words of cheer unspoken,
Till the silver cord is loosened,
Till the golden bowl is broken?

Up and onward! toward the East
Green oases thou shalt find,—
Streams that rise from higher sources
Than the pools thou leav'st behind.

Life has import more inspiring
Than the fancies of thy youth;
It has hopes as high as Heaven,
It has labour, it has truth.

It has wrongs that may be righted,
Noble deeds that may be done;
Its great battles are unfought,
Its great triumphs are unwon.

There is rising from its troubled deeps
A low, unceasing moan;
There are aching, there are breaking,
Other hearts besides thine own.

From strong limbs that should be chainless,
There are fetters to unbind;
There are words to raise the fallen,
There is light to give the blind.

There are crushed and broken spirits
That electric thoughts may thrill;
Lofty dreams to be embodied
By the might of one strong will.

There are God and Heaven above thee;
Wilt thou languish in despair?
Tread thy griefs beneath thy feet,
Scale the walls of Heaven by prayer,

'Tis the key of the Apostle,
That will open Heaven below;
'Tis the ladder of the Patriarch,
Whereon angels come and go.

◆

From Headley's ancient English Poetry. [1787.]

TO THE QUEEN ENTERTAINED AT NIGHT BY THE COUNTESS OF ANGLESEY.

BY SIR W. DAVENANT.

Faire as unshaded light, or as the day
In its first birth, when all the year was May,—
Sweet as the altar's smoak, or as the new
Unfolded bud swell'd by the early dew,—
Smooth as the face of waters first appear'd
Ere tides began to strive or winds were heard,—
Kind as the willing saints, and calmer farre,
Than in their sleeps forgiven hermits are—
You, that are more than our discreeter feare,
Dares praise with such full art what make you here?
Here, where the Summer is so little seen
That leaves, (her cheapest wealth,) scarce reach at [green,
You come, as if the silver planet were
Misled awhile from her much-injur'd sphere,
And, t'ease the travailes of her beames to-night,
In this small lanthorn would contract her light.

Miscellany.

TOUSSAINT:

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

(*From an unpublished Translation from the German of Theodore Mügge.*)

CHAPTER IX.

Vincent followed the crowd as it pressed into the town; at the fortifications occupied by the soldiery, his presence was not necessary, and besides he was prevented by no orders. But just arrived from Europe, in the increasing confusion of the insurrection, he was an object of small concern. He was oppressed with a feeling of utter dissatisfaction. A child of freedom, he saw himself suddenly plunged into a turmoil of base passions, which he abhorred, and yet in whose behalf he was compelled to fight, and perhaps to die. A series of horrible cruelties, of which he was daily forced to be the witness, aggravated the bitterness of his sensations. His interest in the rights of humanity, was every moment receiving a new shock, and gladly would he, like so many others, have embraced the first favourable opportunity to escape from this frightful Island, had not his heart chained him to the soil by sweet yet painful bonds.

Helen de Charmilly had fortunately escaped with him from the perils at the plantation Breda, but her tender nature had not been able to recover at once from the horrors of that scene. A fit of illness had been the consequence, one of those violent attacks of fever which await every European in Domingo, and it was only within a few days that she had begun partially to recover from it. In her delirium, she had fortunately known nothing of the last few weeks. She had known nothing of the dangers that lowered over the town, nor of the blood that had flowed in streams. She was still anxiously kept by her uncle from a knowledge of all these painful scenes, which might disturb her mind. His large mansion in the Rue Royale was completely closed up with strong jalousies, and the utmost care was taken to preserve the beloved patient from the impressions which present events would have made. Charmilly himself had, indeed, in guarded terms, informed her of such occurrences as could not well be kept concealed. He brought her friends, who corroborated the assurances with which he sought to comfort her, namely, that the rebellion would soon be suppressed, and he had at last admitted to her presence that friend, whom she received with the first youthful blush of revived hopes. As Vincent now stood before the house, his heart beat violently. He looked up to the windows, and fancied that he saw through the jalousies the glimmer of a white dress. Love thrilled his whole frame, and a nameless pain. "What if the savage hordes out there," said he to himself, "should break down upon us from the mountains? What if, in their merciless fury, they should slay every living thing?" At this moment, the voice within him that pleaded for the slaves fell silent, and rage, and revenge filled his soul. The streets were filled with houseless fugitives, every one of whom could tell a story that might stir up the coldest heart. Here sat a woman upon the scanty remnants of her property, who was relating to the crowd how her only child had been torn from her and stuck upon a pike. There a man was telling how he had seen his daughter violated before his eyes, and his sons subjected to hellish tortures, and how, as by a miracle, he had escaped to implore, half-crazed with his sufferings, for revenge, now his sole hope in life. Men were wandering about who had lost all that they had loved. The maimed, who showed their mutilated limbs, children, and old men lonely and disconsolate. As Vincent proceeded farther, he found himself in the midst of a mad company of men and women of the lowest description, who bore before them a huge tri-coloured flag, and upon long poles two bloody heads, the one of a negro, and the other of a mulatto, while the trunks of the slaughtered men were dragged after them. These unfortunate creatures had been maltreated until they were provoked to retaliate, and then were murdered, and now the intoxicated cannibals were screaming their songs of freedom, and dancing in brutal exultation. Next went by a number of negroes and mulattoes, attended by a guard, who in vain endeavoured to prevent the rabble from doing them injury. The mulattoes and free blacks had even besought the Governor to put them in prison, in order to save their lives, and the mob were enraged at being thus defrauded of their victims. Farther on, crowds were collected round the cabarets, listening to orators, who in the most furious terms accused the Governor-General and the aristocrats of having stirred up the blacks to rebellion. Some were declaiming against monarchy, while others were warning the people not to trust the Creoles, who only wanted freedom for themselves, and were at heart the worst of aristocrats. Finally, Vincent saw himself hurried away by the streams of people that flowed towards the Government House, where the new Provincial Assembly were holding their sitting. Here all passions centred, all fears. Here the burning thirst for revenge was visible in all countenances. And there arose a frightful roar of a thousand discordant voices.—"Death to the aristocrats!" Such was the cry. "Death to Blanchelande! Down with the mulattoes, the blacks!" And every catch-word of the time mingled in the wild uproar. At intervals, the menacing thunder of the distant fight was heard, without awakening any common sense of the approaching danger; but Vincent saw plainly enough that so it must be, and that it could not be otherwise.

He succeeded fortunately in reaching the gates of the palace, where the grenadiers made way for his uniform, and crowding forward, step by step, he obtained at last a place in the gallery of the hall, which was filled to overflowing with ladies, planters, officers, and the people of the town. Before him, the Deputies were seated in a semi-circle, an assembly of the richest and most influential proprietors of French Domingo. Among these the same party conflicts existed that raged in the streets and at the cabarets. Some five or six of the seats were empty, and covered with black crape. Their occupants had been murdered by the negroes. Some of the Deputies carried their arms in slings, or large bandages covered the wounds they had received in the conflict with their slaves. But these sad sights did not abate the fury of the cries that filled the hall. The Deputies of the Assembly hardly yielded to the rabble out of door in the violence and coarseness of their language, and their gestures were equally furious. They leaped up upon their seats, to make themselves heard, and foamed with rage when they were not listened to; and the bell of the President incessantly ringing, sought in vain to restore order to this shameful hurly-burly.

The confusion of the hall was not a little increased by the participation of the galleries, which, filled with persons of all parties, gave forth at best only a Babel jumble of sounds and voices.—Now and then some stentor voice would rise above the rest, and one heard pretty plainly the words, "Death to the yellow brutes! Hear Borel, hear Caduscb. They are the true patriots! Treachery! To the devil with France! She has sold us! Bring in the red-coats, from Jamaica! England alone knows how to protect her people. Explain, M. de Blanchelande, explain yourself to the Assembly! Down with your cursed laws, and with those that make them!" But all single voices were lost in the storm. The ladies were by no means the least violent and noisy. Their shrill voices were often the loudest. They leaned over the breastwork of the gallery, calling out to the Deputies, throwing down flowers, waving their handkerchiefs, and enforcing their opinions with all the advantages to be obtained by tongues nimble and indefatigable.

The young and the beautiful were surrounded by groups of young men, who, being mostly armed, and in the brilliant uniform of the National Guard, gave authority by their appearance to the claims and opinions of the ladies. Among the most conspicuous was the proud, luxurious wife of the Marquis de Borel, who appeared to be the focus of the whole, and who displayed all the arts of a political chief. She smiled to one, whispered to another, threatened a third with a look, knitted her fair brow at the cry of a fourth and silenced him, nodded by way of encouragement to the opposition, and by a witty remark raised a laugh all round at the expense of an opponent. She was evidently mistress of a party that yielded her implicit obedience, and Vincent saw with astonishment how, from the galleries of the Assembly, she exercised her power over the honourable Deputies.

After a while, the tumult showing no signs of abatement, she cast her angry glances around, and pointed first to the Deputies below, who stood like so many angry turkey-cocks, tossing their heads at one another, and then to the occupants of the galleries, and at last drew out her watch, and called to her fair companions that there must be an end of this uproar. Instantly the ladies screamed in chorus, "Let us hear M. de Blanchelande!" and the young gentlemen of the National Guard echoed the cry. This now became the catch-word. It went thundering down, with overwhelming force, into the Hall, where a considerable portion of the Assembly joined in, the instant they perceived that the cry began with the ladies.

The violent gradually became more calm and took their seats. The bell of the President sounded more and more clearly, and at last a silence was obtained, which rendered it possible for the Governor-General to address this enlightened Assembly of National Representatives, and to listen to their charges. Blanchelande, with all his accustomed repose and pliability of character, was, however, on this occasion, aroused to no slight degree of excitement. His whole countenance glowed with long concealed indignation, mingled evidently with anxiety and contempt. He also was a Creole. His passions were violent, and although at this trying crisis he showed signs of weakness, yet he was by nature proud and austere, and if he appeared to yield to the Assembly somewhat more than became the Governor-General of the King, it was not because the violence of the Deputies awoke in him any personal fears, but because he secretly shared in most of their prejudices, because he himself was the possessor of large plantations, and their interests were for the most part his. On this account he had patiently borne with much of the injustice that was done him, because he was certain that, however the rash Creoles might accuse him, the first moment of reflection would convince them of his fidelity to their cause. But Blanchelande was also possessed of a high sense of honour. He was a servant of the King, and was striving with his utmost power to be at once loyal to his master as Governor-General, and, as a rich planter, true to his brother planters. He had given offence in a thousand quarters, and had succeeded only by cunning and difficulty, in keeping the vessel afloat, amidst the storms which had proved fatal to the unfortunate Mauduit, and had cost Blanchelande himself a good part of his popularity. Suspicions had for some time clung to him, which, as a servant of the King, if he endeavoured barely to do his duty, he could hardly fail to increase, rather than diminish. Every decree of the Government, which it was his duty to defend and execute, was considered as a proof of a contempt for the rights of the Creoles, and whoever ventured to carry it out, was sure to become the object of deep and universal hatred. Mauduit had fallen a victim to this hatred because he had been bold enough to despise it. Blanchelande fell by the axe of the guillotine because he gave way to it, and sought to propitiate it. Since France had declared in favour of the freedom of the mulattoes and blacks, and the accounts of the proceedings in the National Convention had come over, the proceedings, by which the freedom and equality of all men were decreed, the Governor-General had become the object of universal distrust and insult. The insurrection of the negroes, the blackened ruins of wasted plantations, the streams of blood which had flowed, and the imminency of the danger, could not moderate the passions of men. The negroes, after all their victories, were still regarded only as despicable foes, who might soon be put down without trouble, but the mulattoes were hated with almost preternatural violence, because, rich, cunning, and educated, they contended for equal rights. Now, in the midst of the embroglio, intelligence had arrived that Beaurais, Rigaud, Petion, and others, had seized arms in behalf of the eighteen articles, and proving victorious, had driven the whites into Port-au-Prince.—The cry for revenge had reached its highest pitch, just as the Governor-General, with the Adjutant of Cambefort, entered the Hall, and he became at once the object of the most ferocious charges. At first Blanchelande attempted in the calmest manner to vindicate himself, and some faithful friends took part with him, while in the most urgent terms they besought the Assembly to reflect, but soon the spirit of the General was roused, and as he stood, pale and trembling with rage, by the side of the President's chair, he seized the first moment when silence was obtained, and thus began:

"Who was it," he exclaimed, "who would not listen to my refusal, oft-repeated, but insisted upon my taking this thankless, arduous office? Who was it who with entreaties, and even tears, promised me, never to distrust the purity of my patriotism? Your voices, the voices of the Assembly. The very men almost, who then hardly knew how to honour me enough as the saviour of our country, and who seem equally at a loss now for language to condemn me. I tell you all plainly," he continued, in great excitement, "when I became the servant of the King and the State, it was impossible that I should any longer be your partisan. You would not believe it. You have forced me to desert your cause. I sought with the most sacred fidelity to further all your just claims. It was a weakness to attempt it. I see the folly of the undertaking. Make Mirabeau Barnave, Lafayette, make the most noted friend of the people, minister, and he ceases that moment to belong to the people, if he has any regard for right and honour. Soon will his duties force him to put himself in opposition to parties, and contend, perhaps even with his old friends, let him struggle against the necessity as earnestly as he may. O, all ye, who are followed by the huzza of your fellow-citizens, who alone are accounted true patriots, take heed, yield not to their importunities, venture not from leaders of the opposition, to become servants of the State. Confidence will turn into suspicion, love into hatred, attachment into alienation. There are no accusations so mad or so ridiculous that may not be invented by fear or malignity, and believed in by the thoughtless. Keep quiet, gentlemen," he continued, with dignity, "the raging foe is at our doors. Fire and sword have done their work, and heaps of ruins and ashes surround us, and instead of seconding the efforts of Government with animation and energy, parties are tearing one another to pieces, and rage and opposition are exhausting our resources."

"That's nothing to the purpose," cried one of the Deputies, from the West, M. de Caduscb, "Who cares for the negroes? But we know well enough how we stand with the mulattoes. It is well-known that the Government favours the new ideas and the cursed eighteen articles, invented by the hellish rout, in Paris, and giving equal rights to the mulattoes with us. Death and the Devil! it is too bad to think of. These yellow dogs put on a footing with us, with free white planters! It is an eternal disgrace. It cannot be wiped out. There are some d——d rogues," he continued, casting round him a searching look, "who fancy that what the miscreants in Paris, have devised, must be here carried out. It is said that Rigaud has received a letter, bidding him use, force and secure the fulfilment of the eighteen articles for himself, as there is unhappily no ability here to ensure him the advantages thereof. Out with it, M. de Blanchelande, what do you know of this letter? It bears the signature, they say, of one who stands pretty near you." A strange embarrassment was visible in the countenance of the Governor-General. These charges, which he perfectly understood, touched him not as the Governor, but as a father. It struck at his daughter, who, like himself, was pursued by the hatred of the Creoles, and he well knew the sentiments of the resolute maiden. But he instantly recovered himself, and with his characteristic dignity, simply said, "I will not waste a word upon the shameless *falsehood.* I have suspended the eighteen articles, which proclaimed the freedom of the mulattoes, because I have wished to transmit first to the Governor and to the National Assembly a precise account of the situation of things."

"Declare rather to your fellow-citizens," cried the stout M. de Charmilly, "that you have suspended [illegible] injustice and their impossibility."

"Good!" shouted another. "We believe in your patriotism, but what will you do if the Government persist?"

Blanchelande made no reply, but this interrogatory stirred up a storm of passion all round him. All faces were fastened upon him, and a declaration was demanded. Under the impulse of the moment, and of the violent emotions that filled his breast, he gave an answer, which afterwards became the chief charge which was brought against him.

"It is impossible," he cried, "that the National Assembly should so entirely mistake the rights of the free Creoles. But if they persist, duty will command obedience, but there is a higher duty which will bid me at once to resign an office, which my conscience will not permit me to discharge."

Shouts of approbation shook the Hall. In all the galleries waved the handkerchiefs of the ladies, and one moment sufficed to change distrust into cordial confidence. The Assembly unanimously decreed that all the force of the colony should be instantly devoted to the suppression of the insurrection of the mulattoes, but this pompous decree was mere empty sound. Neither money nor men were at hand, to furnish assistance to the citizens in Port-au-Prince. And after various deliberations, the amount of the decision to which they arrived, was merely that leave of absence be granted to the Marquis de Borel, that he might go with two small coasters to St. [illegible], in order, by his name and credit, to raise there a body of volunteers, which, consisting of negroes and mulattoes, and the lowest rabble, afterwards acquired, in the course of the war, a fearful celebrity.

The Assembly now, somewhat more composed, turned its attention to the communications which the Governor had to make. Cambfort's Adjutant was directed to make his report. The faces of the members grew pale, and were filled with dismay, as they listened to the words of a man who, with a simple air of truth, told of the appalling numbers of the blacks, and, as a military man, spoke of the reckless, fanatical bravery of these hordes, and intimated how impossible it was to believe that this raging mass could be subdued without the greatest and most united efforts; but most of the Assembly had so profound a contempt for the negroes, that, notwithstanding all proofs of the fact, they could not be brought to believe that those submissive creatures could seriously dare to resist their masters. More than one arrogant speech was heard to the effect that whips would suffice to chase them out of the mountains. The military were sneered at, and the defeated National Guards, but at last an oppressive silence fell upon the Assembly, as Blanchelande cruelly dissipated the last hope that the blacks would shortly perish in the Spanish mountains or fall under the Spanish knives.

"I know right well," cried one of the Deputies, "that the Spaniards will hasten to our help, as good neighbours should. Transports of ammunition have passed from St. Domingo and St. Juan to the border posts, and several regiments have received orders to collect under the command of the Marquis Almonaz."

"And when we have driven them over the borders," continued another, "they will be delivered up like Ogé and his accomplices, and meet the deserved punishment. But then, gentlemen, let us not be too severe. Shoot down a couple of hundred of the worst, throw some others into chains, and from time to time make an example of some of them on the gallows."

"We ought to proclaim an amnesty," cried one who had lost his all, "many of the black creatures will come back, perhaps all, if we let them off from punishment and treat them mildly."

"Let them off!" shouted Borel, in a passion. "A man in the National Assembly, one Robespierre, has said: 'Rather let all our colonies go to ruin than that one of our principles should be violated!' And so say I. Let the black and yellow dogs burn up every house, every straw, never will a true patriot degrade himself to offer them pardon. Revenge alone, inexorable revenge!"

"The mulattoes," shrieked a shrill voice, "kill the mulattoes, if you please, but the blacks are too valuable, we may punish them, but not kill."

"What in the world is Africa good for," cried Borel, with a frantic gesture, "but to supply us with slaves? Exterminate these rebels to the last man, and you will not purchase safety at too high a price. Drive them into the hands of the Spaniards, and then let justice have its way, no mercy. There are caverns and holes where they may lie and rot till the day of judgment."

"This fearful proposition excited not so much the humanity of the Deputies as the fears at the prospect of so great a loss. They had not given up the hope of soon getting possession again of their black cattle who should be compelled, under redoubled blows, to build up what they had destroyed. But it fell among them like a thunderbolt when Blanchelande unfolded the paper which the Adjutant of Cambefort had delivered to him. "Flatter not yourselves," said he, "with the hope of help from the Spaniards. Since the fall of Ogé, the politics of Europe have changed. Spain is our friend no longer. Since the people in France have prescribed laws to their King, all Kings consider their own dignity outraged. This note was found in the deserted house of the chief of the negroes. Read it aloud, Mr. President." The General handed a small, dirty piece of paper to the President, who took it and read:

"I am very much vexed, my friend, that you did not sooner inform me that you were suffering for want of ammunition. Had I known it, I should have seen to it immediately, but now you shall promptly receive every aid, all that you can require, so long as you continue to maintain the sacred cause of the King. Your friend,
DON ALONZO."

A cry of amazement followed this unexpected disclosure, and then all were silent. "Read this letter also," said Blanchelande, calmly. "It is, I suspect, the answer of the rebels to the proclamation, which, with your advice and consent, I issued, summoning them to submit. You will bear me witness, that I lay it in your hands with the seal unbroken."

The President opened the letter amidst the gloomy silence of the Assembly. It was handsomely written, evidently composed by a practised hand, and the learned Abbé de la Haye was named as the probable author, the private secretary of the negro chief. He had already sent to the Assembly a manifesto, in which, in the name of religion and humanity, he pleaded the cause of the slaves.

"Sir," thus ran the letter, "it has never been our design to withdraw ourselves from the reverence and duty which we owe to the representative of his majesty, and to the worthy men who adhere to the King. Of this we have given proofs enough, but, General, we appeal to you, as a just man, descend to us, consider our condition. Look at the soil, which our sweat has made fruitful, or rather our blood and tears; for these buildings, which we have reared, do we deserve no compensation, and have we received it, General? The King, the whole world, all have lamented our fate. They have broken the chains that crushed us, and we, we poor victims, were all prepared. We wished not to leave our masters. Yet, what do I say, they who, under God, should have been our benefactors and fathers, were tyrants, monsters, unworthy the fruits of our labour. And do you desire, brave General, that we, assembled now like sheep, should throw ourselves into the den of the wolf? No, it is too late. God, who fights for the innocent, is our refuge. He will never forsake us. So, then, our motto is: Victory or death!

"To convince you, worthy General, that we are not so cruel as you suppose us, we answer, that it is our most ardent desire to conclude a peace; but only under the conditions that all the whites, both in the plain and from among the mountains, assemble, to quite the Cape, without an exception. They may carry with them their gold and treasure. We want nothing but that precious Liberty which is our highest good.

"Here, General, have you our solemn confession of truth, which we will defend to the last drop of our blood. There is no want among us of powder and arms, therefore liberty or death! God grant it to us without the shedding of blood! All our wishes will then be fulfilled. Rest assured, it costs us no little effort to propose this pacific course.

"We conclude, General, with the assurance that the contents of this letter are as unalterable as if we stood in your presence. Let not the profound respect, which we cherish for you, and which we promise eternally to preserve, deceive you. Do not suppose that it is weakness. Never will we have any other motto but 'Victory or Death for Liberty.'
"Your most humble and obedient servant,
"The General and leader of our black army."

(*To be continued.*)

From Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper.

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS LIVING UNKNOWN.

JOHN BIGGS, THE ESSEX FARMER.

Who is John Biggs? What has he done? John Biggs, in twelve years, has saved more men, women, and children, from destruction, than any fireman or waterman now alive. He has not rushed into the Serpentine with the Society's drags, saving the suicidal and receiving the Society's medal. He has not, helmet on head and hose in hand, mounted the fiery roofs, and rescued therefrom trembling creatures, whom the spectators prayed for, and begged him to adventure for, receiving for his effort many praises and some recompense. All praise to those who rescue from fire and water, they deserve as much as they get, and more. But he is not one of them.

John Biggs does not, amid shouts of praise, save men and women and children from destruction; he dares to do so amid the frowns and sneers of the onlookers. Creatures who are neither in danger of drowning or burning, but to whom it would be mercy to drown or burn them, rather than condemn them to the miserable end from which he rescues them, are the objects of his benevolence and courage. He saves them from Botany Bay and Norfolk Island, and from the terrible passages of crime leading thereto. John Biggs is a competitor with John Ketch. What Ketch would kill, farmer Biggs saves. If Ketch says "let the man ripen in his crime; you may see he is destined for me; has he not been in prison for a hare, and will he not go for a horse if let alone? Has not everybody proscribed him, and denied him work and a chance for honest bread? Have not the squire and the parson said they wished him out of the parish, and would have him out of the parish; let the man alone for me—let him starve that he may steal—that perchance he may murder as well as rob, and so come the more certainly to my hands at last!" When Ketch has spoken thus, or farmer Biggs has supposed Ketch to be thus expectant of the criminals who, beginning with a hare, proceed to steal a horse, and ultimately get the halter themselves, he has said "No: that man shall not come out of prison to be starved by the misusages of the country until he becomes a greater criminal; he shall have leave to be honest, if he will, no matter what the virtuous, who live without blot upon their names may say to the contrary. His children and his wife, too, shall not be compelled by the virtuous to become vicious because he has been in prison!"

So speaks Mr. Biggs, the Essex farmer. At least he acts as if he did speak thus, and he acts in earnest and with success. He is not a theorist; he is a practical man; and his practice in bringing proscribed men within the pale of society, of making "worn-out characters better than new," is the more valuable, that he has had a large experience of a contrary course of treatment, which gave no success at all.

Mr. Biggs, somewhere about thirty years ago, was a young man, tall, active in limb, thin of flesh, as he is still, light enough to clear a five-bar gate at a leap, and strong enough to capture more formidable-looking men than himself, if such were running from his pursuit. He was made constable of a parish on the borders of Essex and Suffolk, a few miles from Colchester. That and other parishes adjacent have been long noted for a population not steadily employed at wages, and not steadily engaged in the practice of every virtue. Petty depredators were common, and occasional horse-stealers, sheep-stealers, and bolder criminals, rose from the ranks of the petty depredators. There were game preserves in the neighbourhood, and consequently poachers. Earl de Grey was one of the game preservers, and observing, or having it reported to him, that Constable Biggs was a most active and successful watcher of hen-roosts and sheep-folds, his lordship gave him the situation of head gamekeeper.

As gamekeeper, Mr. Biggs did not abate in his active hostility to transgressors. "I was always for punishment at that time," he has told me, "and got so many persons punished with so little effect in reducing the number of offenders and offences, that I was led to question if I had done any good." Years passed on, and some fields of land mostly detached, in the woods, being to let, Mr. Biggs rented one after another, and being permitted to grub up some unprofitable copses, and so extend and connect his farm, he became a farmer, and resigned his situation as gamekeeper, which was conferred on his son.

In the cultivation of his fields, he ventured to think for himself as he did in the choice of his work-people—he did not confine his operations to the routine of the other farmers. He studied chemistry as applicable to soils, manures, and plants; and made a laboratory in his fields, combining articles for manure, which before had been deemed hopelessly barren. In his various pursuits, he employed at least four times the number of men on a given number of acres, which his neighbour farmers did around him. Some of these men, from the first, were selected from the outcasts of the district. They were men with brands of dishonesty on them, whom nobody would employ, or whom nobody was allowed to employ, without losing caste in the parish; unless, perhaps, at harvest, when work is plentiful; at that time, even the man with a bad character gets raiment and honest bread.

Mr. Biggs knew that as a general rule, the men who had lost character as poachers or otherwise, were the most spirited and able workmen, if fairly treated and made sensible that they were trusted. He told them that he selected them to do his work, not because they could not get employment elsewhere, and that they were therefore willing, in their extremity, to work for lower wages; but because they could not get employment elsewhere, unless they worked for less than the usual wages, and often not then. He told them that he would give them at least a shilling a week above the usual wages, for he had faith in their good behaviour and careful attention to his interests, that he was sure of getting the value of the extra wages back.

His real object was to let the men feel that they were not degraded; that they were trusted, and believed to be trustworthy. Without infusing this feeling into them, he did not think their reformation practicable. By doing this, he has proceeded from having a few men of that order, to having them all of that order. He has not the slightest doubt of having reformed all of them, save one man; that man, he says be would trust with any of his own property, and does so—he believes his gratitude is so strong as to prevent him from doing anything wrong to his benefactor; but he is constitutionally dishonest, which vice shows itself wherever he has an opportunity of laying his hands on small moveables, elsewhere than on Mr. Biggs's farm.

When I was at the farm, which is at Parson's Heath, near Colchester, Mr. Biggs employed at the rate of eleven men to each hundred acres of land, exclusive of extra harvest hands, being, with that exclusion, nearly four times the number employed per hundred acres in all England. His superior crops fully justified the greater expenses of his system. The other farmers, with their land overrun with weeds, with feeble crops, employing three men to the hundred acres, and they, themselves, looking on with their hands in their pockets, murmured and declared they could not live. Mr. Biggs, besides giving more food to the markets of the country, besides, paying higher wages to each of a greater number of men, besides saving them from a life of crime, and some of them from death on the gallows, here or at Norfolk Island, saving Essex and all England also from the expense of prosecuting, maintaining in prison, and transporting criminals,—he, besides doing all this, was making a fair return of profit on his farm.

REUBEN.

THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

From the earliest periods it would appear that there has always been a class of human beings, whose interest and whose delight it is to *obstruct* every advance of civilization. They vary their method of obstruction according to the circumstances of the time. Religion and ancestral worship are the two great weapons of the modern obstructionists, in attacking every proposal for the improvement of society. Three hundred years since, the men who moved the Reformation were atheists, and two hundred years since, the men who got rid of ship-money and illegal taxation, were a degenerate race without virtue or honour. In recent times the obstructionists have been driven to more artful devices and to more specious arguments. Every reform or improvement has been denounced, as carrying us back to barbarism, and as displeasing to Providence, and contrary to morality. But they have been gradually driven from their strongholds, and the force of public opinion, speaking the common sense of the nation, has learned to despise their reasoning and defy their threats. Gas, railroads, penny-postage, have been introduced, and thriven, in spite of their obstructions, and reform, free-trade, and peace sentiments have prevailed, and still we are not ruined.

The obstructionists are a miserable as well as a despicable race. They rejoice in bad harvests and the prospect of famine. At these woful times they come forth with fanatical denunciations and triumphing congratulations at the fulfilment of their doleful warnings. When other men rejoice they are morose, and the progress of the people is always displeasing to them. The motives of the obstructionists are manifold. They are composed, amongst numerous varieties, of very proud, vainglorious men, who "hate the poor and drive them off," as the Latin poet said two thousand years since. They consider (and very properly) their exaltation consists in the degradation of the many, and not in their own superiority. Then there are the money getters, who dread all approach to equalization, and look on the world as one huge sponge out of which they are to squeeze riches. They hate the many, because if all have a competence, none can be exhorbitantly rich. Then follows a heterogeneous rout, who from servility, perverseness, and temporary interest, are obstructionists. Among the meanest are those who endeavour to degrade every proposition by casting ridicule upon it. They first assume the impossibility of the scheme of improvement proposed; and then proceed to undermine the reputation and common sense of those undertaking it. But the day of efficient obstruction is gone; an earnest spirit is awakened, and men have learnt to know their state is improvable, and hope has revived in the general heart. The proud, the malicious, the scornful, and the fretful, must and will have organs to vent their spleen, and sustain their decaying interests, and the base and the sordid will do their bidding while they have the means of paying; but their name is no longer legion, nor their place power; and their days are numbered, at least as obstructionists.—*Ibid.*

GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS IN SPAIN.—The following is from the *Clomor-Publico*, of Madrid:—Our correspondent at Grenada writes thus, on October the 31st:

"The celebrated writer of novels, Dumas, with his son, is arrived in this city. We did not wish to speak of this distinguished man of letters in other than terms of admiration and respect; but we have to relate a scandalous act, in which he and his son have played a prominent part. They went together to the residence of a French artist, who takes portraits in Daguerreotype. They were looking at a dance of gipsies on the terrace in front, when a stone, thrown by an unseen hand, struck the young Dumas on the forehead. Alarmed by this occurrence, all the French who were in the house rushed into the street to endeavour to learn whence the stone came. It appears that one of the young gipsies pointed out the house of the architect, Jose Contreras, directly opposite. Without giving themselves time to verify the fact, the Frenchmen rushed into the house, made their way into the apartments of the architect, and, finding one of his sons quietly occupied in drawing, they beat him severely, and even threatened to kill him with the weapons which they carried. In the midst of the noise and confusion, the mother and sister of the young man interposed to save him from further injury. These ladies the Frenchmen also struck and threw to the ground, and were about to further ill-treat them, when a police officer came in with a troop, and put an end to this scene. The officer, without any formal inquiry, suffered the Frenchmen to go unpunished, because, as he stated, he had no jurisdiction over them, and carried his arbitrary conduct so far as to impose a fine of 1,000 rials on the house. This was because Dumas said that he came into Spain as an *attaché* of the French embassy. The result is, that the poor architect Contreras has laid a complaint before the Captain-General, who is the only judge in the case of foreigners, in order that he may receive legal protection."

CHILDREN'S DEATHS IN MANCHESTER.—Remarking on the disproportionate number of infant deaths, in the manufacturing districts from the prevalent practice of giving children sleeping cordials, for the purpose of quieting them during the mother's absence at the factory, a recent official return says:—"How pitiful is the condition of many thousands of children born in this world. Here, in the most advanced nation of Europe—in one of the largest towns in England—in the midst of a population unmatched for its energy, industry, manufacturing skill—in Manchester, the centre of a victorious agitation for commercial freedom—aspiring to literary culture—where Percival wrote and Dalton lived—*thirteen thousand three hundred and sixty-two* children perished in seven years over and above the mortality natural to mankind. These little children, brought up in unclean dwellings and impure streets—were left alone long days by their mothers to breathe the subtle, sickly vapours—soothed by opium, a more 'cursed' distillation than 'hebenon'—and when assailed by mortal diseases, their stomachs torn, their bodies convulsed, their brains bewildered, left to die without medical aid—which, like hope, should 'come to all,'—the skilled medical man never being called in at all, or only summoned to witness the death, and sanction the funeral."

A SENTENCE.—A Russian General obtained possession of the beautiful daughter of a Polish nobleman, near Warsaw, by means of a sham marriage. Two years after the General became tired of his wife, and desired her to return to her father's house, informing her how she had been deceived. She at first thought he was jesting, but her husband soon convinced her of the truth, and shut the door of his house upon her. Her father brought an action against the General, but of course lost it, in all the courts, till at length the matter came before the Emperor, who decided:—"As the General is not really married to his wife, the marriage is null and void, but as the wife has been most scandalously imposed upon, he is dismissed, with the loss of his salary and his office, without having any claim to another appointment; his whole property is given to the lady whom he has so wantonly deceived, and he is not permitted even to marry again."

MYSTERY AND CONFUSION.—A mother and daughter being together in this county were brought to bed on the same day, each of a son. In the bustle of the moment both babes were placed in a cradle, and to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, the nurses were unable to tell which was the mother's and which was the daughter's son! A matter which, of course, must forever remain a mystery.—*Kendal Mercury.*

The Temperance Gazette says, that sixty thousand persons are killed annually in England by habits of intemperance.

Dr. Young, of Perth, has withdrawn from the Evangelical Alliance, on anti-slavery grounds.

A letter from London to the Constitutionnel states as an authentic piece of information, that Prince Louis Napoleon is about to be married to Miss Burdett Coutts.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE, DONCASTER.—(*From a Correspondent.*) On the 29th ult. the house of Mr. Cooper, the Unitarian Minister, was entered. A mahogany table, a mahogany tray and stand, and Pennant's London, were seized for church-rate, 2s. 10 1-2d. and the expenses, which the law cleverly contrives shall always exceed the amount to be recovered, 12s. 6d. The agent employed to carry out the tender mercies of the poor man's Church, had, in the early part of the day, taken a large quantity of books, but such things being very unsaleable, he was ordered to return and seize something weighty, which would readily realize the value; hence, the *second* seizure of furniture. Of the many who now suffer from these proceedings, Mr. Cooper is the only one here, who has not been favoured with an account of the sale of his property. Last year there was a balance arising from the sale of his books, which were purchased by a Mr. Collinson, and yet this balance I am assured still remains unaccounted for.

The trade in Circassian slaves has been dwindling away for some years. The importation to Turkey last year was not more than 1,000 women and children.

It is said that seventeen thousand sacks of sawdust are annually consumed in London for stuffing dolls.

One of the sons of Schamyl, hero of the Caucasus, was taken prisoner some years ago, when only eight years old, by the Russians. The Emperor had him brilliantly educated at the military school, where he was considered one of the best pupils. He never spoke of his father, and appeared to have forgotten his birth place. His comrades and professors were ignorant of his origin, and he was known by a name different from his own. He left the military school last July, and was sent as Lieutenant to the regiment of Finland. A month back, he suddenly disappeared, leaving a letter for his colonel, in which he informed him of his birth, and declared that, although young, he had never forgotten his native country, and that he was going to join his father and brothers. This news caused a great sensation. The young Schamyl, who is eighteen years of age, was much beloved by his fellow pupils; who at present cannot help admiring the patience and courage with which he endured his lot for so long a time. It is supposed that he had succeeded in reaching Sweden. A family of rich Finland peasants have been arrested on suspicion of having favoured his escape.—*Constitutionnel.*

The Builder states that Miss Rickards, of Stow Langtoft, Bury, has, with her own hands, glazed the windows in her father's church with stained glass, painted and burnt by herself.

A creature very similar to the ourang-outang, but bigger, bolder, and more manlike, is said to exist in the mountains beyond Westernport, in Australia Felix.

PLENTY TO DO.—Government has decided upon appointing a coroner to each railway. The Eastern Counties, however, is to have two.

LADIES OF A COUNTRY TOWN INSTRUCTING A SCHOOL-MISTRESS.—"I suppose," said Mrs. Green, opening the campaign, "that Mistress Davison will have been sayin' something to you about the sort of edication that we want our bairns to have." "A good, plain, sound education," said Mrs. Grey. "None o' yer nonsensical flim-flams," said Mrs. Jones. "None o' yer boardin' school fal lals," added Mrs. Brown. None o' yer proud stuck-up play-acting impetance," chimed in Mrs. Donaldson. "Readin', writin', and 'rethmetic," said Mrs. Green. "Grammar and English history," said Mrs. Donaldson. "Sampler, and muslin, and lace-work," suggested another. "Geography and the use of the globes," timidly added Mrs. Brown, almost blushing, and really hesitating, as if afraid lest she might be called upon to explain what she meant by such terms.

A PHILOSOPHER.—It is said of Cuvier, that, one day walking where Æneas is said to have walked, a certain repulsive personage met him and demanded of him worship. "No, I will not worship you," said Cuvier. "Yes, you must," said the horrible. "No, I will not," replied the other. "Then," said the demon, "If you will not, I will eat you." Cuvier eyed him deliberately; and instead of defying him, as no doubt he might have done, preferred falling back upon the natural-history lessons of his mundane life, and said, "Horns and cloven feet—*graminivorous. You cat me—Nonsense!*"

SECRETS FOR THE LADIES.—As you are fond of having flowers in your room, you will perhaps be glad to know how to preserve cut flowers as long as possible. The most simple rules are, not to put too many flowers in a glass, to change the water every morning, and to remove every decayed leaf as soon as it appears, cutting off the ends of the stems occasionally, as soon as they show any symptoms of decay. A more efficacious way, however, is to put nitrate of soda into the water. About as much as can be easily taken up between the forefinger and the thumb, put into the glass every time the water is changed, will preserve cut flowers in all their beauty for above a fortnight. Nitrate of potash (that is, common saltpetre,) in powder, has nearly the same effect, but is not quite so efficacious.—*Mrs. Loudon's Lady's Country Companion.*

NEW SIGN OF DEATH.—The following important discovery is calculated to be of great service in cases of suspected death. The communication was lately made to the Royal Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Ripault, who in directing the attention of members to the discovery, observed, that it consisted in perfect flaccidity of the iris when the globe of the eye is compressed in two opposite directions. If the individual be living, the pupil retains its circular form, notwithstanding the compression; if dead, the aperture becomes irregular, and the circular form is lost.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

CYRUS M. BURLEIGH, Plainfield, Ct
CHARLES ATKINSON, Marion, Grant co Ia
J. MILLER M'KIM, Philadelphia, Pa
AMARANCY PAINE, Providence, R I
PLINY SEXTON, Palmyra, "
J. C. HATHAWAY, Farmington, Ontario co N Y
THOMAS MCCLINTOCK, Waterloo, "
SLOCOMB HOWLAND, Sherwood's Corners, Cayuga co N
L. STONE, Oberlin, Ohio,
ROBERT F. WALCUTT, Boston, Mass
JESSE HOLMES, New Lisbon, Columbiana co Ohio
K. G. THOMAS, Marlborough, Stark co Ohio
ISAAC LEWIS, Short Creek, Harrison co, Ohio
E. D. HUDSON, Springfield, Mass
JAMES A. [illegible], Ludlowville, N Y
ROBERT C. MARSHALL, Hiram, Portage county,
VALENTINE NICHOLSON, Harveysburg, Warren county,
WILLIAM CRONK, Buffalo, N Y
DANIEL W. COOK, Johnson's Creek, Niagara county, NY